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GROUND FORCES

CHIEF OF MAIN STAFF OF GROUND FORCES ON CAPABILITIES

Moscow ZA RULEM in Russian Nos 5-6, May-Jun 81 pp 3-4

[Article by Col Gen V. Yakushin, first deputy commander, chief of Main Staff of Ground Forces, delegate to 26th CPSU Congress: "School of Life, School of Indoc-trination"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The workers of the Country of Soviets and all progressive mankind are under the deep impressions of the 26th CPSU Congress' decisions. It was my honor to be one of those whom the communists named among the delegates to the Congress. And, therefore, I can say rightfully that each day and hour of the Congress' work we were aware of the people's support and felt their ardent interest. We perceived each report of positions taken and of new achievements as substantiated assertions of the party, as confirmation of the firm resolve to accomplish the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan!

The decisions of the 26th Congress and the party's strategic line which are expressed in party documents are already being realized by the labor of the Soviet people.

Spring 1981 is marching through the country. The people greeted May Day and the celebration of Peace and Labor with new achievements. Right after May Day, grateful mankind solemnly marked the 36th anniversary of the victory over German fascism which brought death and destruction to mankind.

Today, from the heights of the 80's the exploit of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, the equal of which history has not known, is disclosed even more completely and brilliantly. The battles of our motherland's peoples with fascism showed with all convincingness that the first workers' and peasants' state in the world is able to defend its revolutionary achievements dependably and that there are no forces in the world which could bring to its knees a people which is loyal to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, boundlessly devoted to its motherland, and closely rallied around the Leninist Communist Party.

The Soviet Union is a peace-loving state. It declared this to the entire world as early as the first days of its existence. During recent years, our party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev accomplished gigantic work in realizing the Peace Program put forth at the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses.

However, through the fault of the imperialists of the Western powers and, first of all, of the United States, the countries which are members of the aggressive NATO military bloc are unwinding the ominous spiral of an arms race, military budgets are growing, and new types of lethal weapons are being developed and created at a furious rate.

In this difficult, constantly more aggravated international situation the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the communist and workers' parties of the fraternal countries are doing everything for the peaceful labor and security of the peoples to be reliably protected.

I am often asked to describe our Armed Forces and to tell what they are at the contemporary stage of development.

From the moment of its birth, the Soviet Army became a genuinely people's army. Its popular nature is manifested in the fact that it embodied the alliance of workers and peasants, is inseparably linked with the entire people, and enjoys its ardent love and respect.

Faced by the military threat and constant nuclear blackmail on the part of imperialism, our Communist Party and the Soviet government are undertaking the necessary measures to maintain the Soviet Armed Forces at the most modern level. The development of the Armed Forces rests on the contemporary, powerful material and technical base. The basis of the Armed Forces now consists of nuclear missiles, the latest combat equipment; fundamental transformations in the organizational structure of the Armed Forces occurred in the latest period. As a result of all this, the Armed Forces changed qualitatively and their combat readiness and might have grown immeasurably.

The main source of the Soviet Armed Forces' might is in the fact that their organizer, leader, and teacher is the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In the summary report to the 26th CPSU Congress, L. I. Brezhnev pointed out: "...the party and the state do not lose sight of the questions of strengthening the defensive might of the country and its Armed Forces even for one day. The international situation commits us to this."

Now the Armed Forces are a mighty military organization whose composition includes the Strategic Rocket Forces, the Ground Forces, the National Air Defense Forces, the Air Forces, and the Navy. I believe that greatest interest for the readers of ZA RULEM is presented by telling about the Ground Forces. But first, several words about the Strategic Rocket Forces which today comprise the basis of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might. They are equipped with missiles with an operating range which permits reaching any point on Earth, are capable of carrying thermonuclear warheads of tremendous power, and have a high target hit accuracy under any weather conditions and at any time of day. They are capable of frustrating an enemy surprise nuclear attack and of launching a destructive strike against his most important strategic objectives. Being in constant combat readiness, the RVSN [Strategic Rocket Forces] are one of the basic means for deterring any aggressor. Considering the Strategic Rocket Forces the main strike force, at the same time the party considers that the security of the motherland and, in case of war, victory in it will be ensured by the efforts of all the services of the Armed Forces and the combat arms.

/Ground Forces/--the service of the Armed Forces with the largest numbers and combat composition. Because of the combat properties and capabilities which are inherent in them, they are called upon to accomplish important strategic missions on land theaters of military operations in cooperation with other services as well as independently.

In providing an evaluation of the Ground Forces' contemporary state, it should be noted that their combat composition became qualitatively different and their combat arms have taken on a new appearance: motorized-rifle, tank, rocket troops and artillery, air defense troops, and special troops--engineer, chemical, signal, radio, motor transport, and others. Each of these combat arms completely meets the high contemporary requirements as regards their organizational structure, level of ability, and degree of combat readiness.

/Motorized rifle troops/ are the most numerous combat arm which has assumed the combat traditions of the Soviet infantry which, in the past, won glory for itself and the honored name of the "queen of battle."

Now there is no infantry in its former concept, but there are the motorized rifle troops which comprise the basis of the Ground Forces and the nucleus of their combat formations. In their combat capabilities, they differ radically from the former infantry and have powerful armament and a high level of technical equipping. Their motorized rifle subunits, units, and large units are equipped with automatic small arms, powerful weapons for antitank fighting, artillery and mortars, tanks, and antiaircraft complexes. For example, the motorized rifle division of the 60's surpassed the rifle division of 1939 16-fold in tanks, 37-fold in armored personnel carriers, 5-fold in radio equipment, and absolutely in the quality of this equipment. The weight of one of its artillery salvos is 31 times greater than that of the 1939 rifle division. The presence of rocket units and subunits in the combat composition of the Ground Forces which are capable of launching nuclear strikes greatly increases the might of the motorized rifle large units. As a result of complete motorization, the Ground Forces have become much more mobile and their personnel are completely shielded by armor.

Combining within themselves almost all types of weapons and equipment, the motorized rifle units are capable of changing quickly from one type of combat operations to another and accomplishing any missions.

/Tank troops/ are the main strike force of the Ground Forces and a mighty means of combat which is intended for the attainment of the most important goals in various types of combat operations. Tanks give the Ground Forces high combat activity, maneuverability, and an offensive spirit and they increase the depth of the strike, rates of attack, and the stability of the combat formations.

Our tanks have strong armor and possess increased trafficability and a large radius of action as well as improved driving and control instruments. In comparison with other combat vehicles, they are more stable in relation to the damage-causing factors of a nuclear burst--shock wave, thermal radiation, initial radiation, and radioactive contamination. This permits the tank subunits and units to operate confidently in areas of nuclear strikes and to cross zones of radioactive contamination boldly.

The successful accomplishment of the difficult missions facing motorized rifle and tank subunits, units, and large units requires of the personnel vast knowledge and good technical, tactical, and weapons training and field ability.

/Motor transport units/ and subunits occupy an important place as part of the Ground Forces. They are assigned important missions for the delivery and supply of everything necessary for the comprehensive support of the life, training, and combat activity of all combat arms.

Now the volume of their work has increased to an immeasurable degree and the times for the accomplishment of missions have been reduced to the minimum. The motor transport subunits have been equipped with motor vehicles having a large cargo capacity and high trafficability which provide the capability to accomplish the successful delivery of ammunition, missiles, armament, fuels and lubricants, fuel for missiles, spare parts, food, clothing, and so forth.

Just as in the national economy, where motor transport is the nodal point at which industry, agriculture, construction, and all other branches of our economy intersect, so in the army the motor vehicle and motor transport subunits and units are the connecting link between the services of the Armed Forces, combat arms, and weapons.

With all their equipment, our Armed Forces are strong primarily with the Soviet man because only he, raised in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and devotion to the Communist Party and his people and mastering modern equipment to perfection, is able to ensure its reliable employment for the defense of the motherland's interests.

In accomplishing the function of military defense, the Soviet Armed Forces at the same time are a remarkable school for communist indoctrination. "The Red Army not only trains fighting men; the Red Army is a school of socialism for millions of peasants and workers,"—this is how the party evaluated the indoctrinational role of our army 10 years after its creation. And at the conclusion of the sixth decade of the Soviet Armed Forces' existence Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in the summary report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 25th Party Congress: "The youths come to the soldier family not having life's school. But they return from the army already people who have gone through the school of self-control and discipline and have received technical and professional knowledge and political training."

The role of our Armed Forces as a school of indoctrination is furthered by their socio-political nature, technical equipping, and the integrated character of party-political work which is directed toward molding a scientific, Marxist-Leninist world outlook and an active life's position in the servicemen.

The matter of indoctrination under Armed Forces conditions is a proper continuation of the indoctrination process which was begun in the family, school, in production, and in the DOSAAF training organizations. The scope of this work is constantly growing. Each year, thousands of youths receive pre-draft training in various military-technical specialties (in particular, chauffeurs and drivers of wheeled equipment). It is a matter of great state importance. The combat readiness of the subunits and units depends to no small degree on the ability of the draftees and their primary military training. And this places a special responsibility on DOSAAF USSR, one of the most mass public organizations.

At the same time, one should clearly picture that indoctrination under army conditions is a specific type of indoctrination. It is the formation of a young person as a politically conscious, brave, and skillful defender of the fatherland and the achievements of socialism and who is ready for an exploit in the name of the motherland.

The active and profound study of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress is now under way among the troops in an atmosphere of great political and spiritual enthusiasm. Following the example of the men of the Guards Motorized Rifle Red Banner Regiment of the Guards Motorized Rifle Rezhetskaya Order of Lenin, Red Banner, Order of Suvorov Division imeni Hero of the Soviet Union Major General I. V. Panfilov, the personnel of the Ground Forces actively joined in the post-Congress competition for a further rise in combat readiness and firm military order in each subunit. A rise in the effectiveness of competition was actively furthered by the striving to earn the title of best specialist and best section, crew, squad, platoon, and company. Significant successes in the movement which had been initiated were attained by the men of such famous large units as the Guards Motorized Rifle Rogachev Red Banner, Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov Division imeni the Supreme Soviet of the BSSR, the Motorized Rifle Samara-Ul'yanovsk, Berdichev, Zheleznaya three-time Red Banner, Orders of Suvorov and Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy Division, the Guards Motorized Rifle Taman Red Banner Order of Suvorov Division imeni M. I. Kalinin, and the Guards Tank Kantemirov Order of Lenin, Red Banner Division.

The Soviet servicemen are full and equal citizens of the USSR. They widely enjoy constitutional rights and participate actively in the social and political life of the country. Suffice it to say that more than 17,000 servicemen have been elected deputies of Soviets. Our men are taking a direct part in the activity of party, Komsomol, and sports organizations. And here at the 26th CPSU Congress a considerable group of servicemen-delegates represented the communists of the Armed Forces.

In our army, favorable conditions have been created for the creative, spiritual growth and self-improvement of people and for raising general and technical education. At the service of the men are centers of culture--soldiers' and seamen's clubs and Officers' Houses. The troops now have a rich book and brochure stock and training and methodological literature. In the majority of the units there are 10-20 artistic and political books per serviceman and the libraries have 3 to 6 sets each of the works of Marxism-Leninism classics, the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and of other leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet State. The weekly viewing of three or four artistic motion pictures each week and the daily listening to television and radio broadcasts are provided. Broad capabilities for technical creativity have been created.

Soviet motor transport servicemen are making a large contribution to the gathering of the harvest. During 1980 alone, more than 82 million tons of agricultural produce were brought from the fields. A number of units and subunits were awarded the Red Banners of oblast (kray) and republic party committees and ispolkoms of Councils of People's Deputies.

Men released to the reserve are desired at all new construction sites of the five-year plan--at the BAM [Baykal-Amur Main Line] and the Tyumen' North, on the fields of Central Asia and the Nechernozem region, behind the wheel of motor vehicles in motor

transport enterprises--broad opportunities for the application of labor and knowledge are opening up before them everywhere. As evidenced by the numerous letters which commanders and political officers receive from leaders and from the community of plants, construction sites, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, former servicemen are justifying their lofty title of soldier of the motherland with honor. And that is how it should be: wherever a Soviet person or Soviet youth may be--in the army formation or at the leading position of the five-year plan--responsibility for the happiness of the motherland and for peace on Earth lies on his strong shoulders.

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GROUND FORCES

TANK TROOPS: TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Discipline Problems Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Gds Maj D. Vershinin, commander, tank battalion, Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District: "Daily, Steadily"]

[Text] The report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress stressed the necessity for a further improvement in discipline, organization, and responsibility at all levels. For us, military people, this requirement has special significance. The mother of victory.... This is what was always said about discipline. Its role has now grown immeasurably.

Our battalion is in good repute as regards state of discipline and organization. But nevertheless, there are unresolved problems. There still are officers and sergeants who are inclined to divide the requirements of the regulations into important and not very important. And sooner or later, this leads to a sad result. This happened with us with a crew commander, Guards Sergeant N. Kuseyev. Considering his good professional training the platoon leader, Guards Senior Lieutenant N. Pavlov, forgave his "minor" violations. In the final analysis, they took the form of a gross delinquency.

Deviation from the requirements of the regulations to which the commander closes his eyes engenders in the men doubt in the objective necessity and unconditional obligation for their accomplishment. In my practice were many examples which confirm this. You look and see that in the subunit's position area the commander is a zealous champion of military order. In the park or when going out to the field he closes his eyes to unauthorized handling and violations of uniform regulations. Some officers who are exacting in relation to their subordinates occupy the position of detached onlookers when a soldier in an adjacent subunit violates discipline.

Much effort is required in order to instill firm military order, but just as much is required to maintain it constantly at a high level. I will not conceal the fact that in this matter we have a kind of ebb and flow. Let us say that prior to the start of the training year we conduct a final check of the training-material base's good condition and tighten up the organization of service and discipline. But time passes and demandingness is gradually reduced. How can this be explained? I think, first of all, by the insufficient self-discipline of individual commanders. As yet,

the habit of proceeding always and in everything as the regulation orders and demanding this of subordinates has not been instilled in everyone.

I will illustrate this thought by an incident from a recent tactical exercise. In the course of an attack a subunit received the mission to consolidate on a line which had been seized. All are improving the position, but one platoon "simulates" the work. Why? The "solicitous" commander is sparing his subordinates. But what if tomorrow it is necessary to lead into battle people who are not prepared for difficulties? But even if this is not necessary, nevertheless each indulgence is expensive. Such a practice inevitably reflects on the officer's authority and leads to a lowering of the level of discipline.

Recently, much is being said about the necessity for a further rise in the authority of noncommissioned officers. Actually, this is an extremely urgent problem. We are also looking for ways to resolve this problem. But, unfortunately, some officers are trying to use doubtful means. Under the guise of confidence in the sergeants some release the most experienced of them from daily checking. Others transfer their own duties to their shoulders. But you see, there is only one correct way--to raise demandingness and confidence in the sergeants. Here is an example. For more than three months, Guards Sergeant O. Gaychikov commanded one of our platoons. He conducted lessons with them and led them out to exercises. And whatever the missions assigned to him, the Guards sergeant accomplished them confidently, displaying independence and initiative.

The striving for great deeds--this atmosphere is typical for us all at the finish of the winter training period. In order to accomplish the assigned missions successfully, as recommended by the Party Congress, each leader must persistently master the Lenin work style. Discipline, execution, and demandingness comprise its most important features.

Company's Training Problems

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Capt V. Fedyukov, commander of tank company, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany: "Annoying Discrepancies"]

[Text] The men of our company assumed lofty obligations for this training year--about half of them decided to become experts of combat and political training and almost all are struggling to raise their rating qualifications. But even now, on the first days of the final lessons for the winter training period, we note with alarm that the matters in accomplishing what has been planned are not proceeding as we would like. The tankers are committing errors nevertheless in accomplishing exercises in firing and driving. Can it be that the obligations which were assumed are unrealistic? No. We have opportunities to improve skill. Then perhaps, there is not enough zeal. You can't say that, either. The reason is that many lessons called for by the schedule are not conducted.

Not long before a check, in accordance with the schedule we were to conduct lessons on engineering training and drill and protection against weapons of mass destruction. But an order was received from unit headquarters: all companies of our

battalion were to detail 5-10 men each for urgent administrative work. In essence, an entire day which had been planned as a training day was lost for many of my subordinates as regards the growth of their military skill. Of course, subsequently the officers and sergeants tried to make up what had been lost. Senior Lieutenant V. Bakhavtsev, Warrant Officer [praporshchik] G. Smirnov, Junior Sergeant I. Gorichok, and others conducted additional work with those who missed the planned lessons. We also found the necessary time to drill the company personnel who were absent on subsequent days on lessons for gunnery training, military topography, and the regulations (again there was urgent administrative work). But when, in this case, I say that we "found the time," this means that we diverted about another 10 minutes from lessons and drills in physical and engineering training and driving combat vehicles planned for the next day. Can there be any talk about the quality of combat training or its rhythm and effectiveness?

It is understood that life may introduce corrections in the initial plans. But painfully many such "corrections" have been occurring recently. Isn't it because some company and battalion commanders' attitude toward preparing the weekly lesson schedule is as if it were purely a formal matter?

What is the reason for these "corrections?" One of them, in my opinion, is that the corresponding responsible personnel of the garrison are not sufficiently concerned about developments according to plan when involving the subunits in administrative work. It is accomplished by those who, as they say, happened to be handy. Shortcomings in the organization of the work of our training center also hinder the normal course of training. Let us say that previously it was established that beginning on Monday, we tankers will accomplish firing exercises on the tank moving target gunnery range. We arrive at the training center in the morning and they inform us: the moving target gunnery range is closed, they say, because a more important training measure is being conducted on the range. The next day, this was repeated with the company commanded by Senior Lieutenant V. Gordeyev: the tankers returned to the regimental area downcast, they did not accomplish the firing exercise, they lost an entire day on the trip to the training center and back, and they expended motor resources and fuel to no purpose. They were all disturbed by one question: can't they really inform about all changes in the initial plans ahead of time? This question also disturbs me and that is why I took up the pen.

It is well known how sharply questions on observing planning discipline, organization, and raising quality and effectiveness on all sectors were posed at the 26th CPSU Congress. In light of these requirements, expenses in organizing the training process which we must encounter seem to be especially inexcusable.

Firing Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Maj G. Vetyugov, tank battalion commander, Central Group of Forces: "Tankers Conduct Fire"]

[Text] I had the occasion to observe the actions of the crews of the company under the command of Captain V. Astaychenkov in the course of the final lesson on firing training from the tower of the tank moving target gunnery range. The indicators

on the return-information panel showed that the tankers accomplished the firing exercise successfully. Especially high results pleased the personnel of the platoon commanded by Senior Lieutenant A. Yarkov. The overwhelming majority of his subordinates hit the targets with the first round and at maximum range. As the battalion commander, I experienced satisfaction from the company's confident actions. The excellent grade which it received confirmed the high class of the men's training.

This subunit became excellent in accordance with the results of socialist competition during the winter training period. The company's path to stable indices, let us say, in firing training was made up of many components. Let us dwell on several of them.

I recall that at the beginning of the training year I arrived at the tank firing grounds. On this day, Captain Astaychenkov conducted tank gunnery training. I immediately turned my attention to the fact that many gunners were committing the same errors. For example, they determined the range to the targets incorrectly and worked unskillfully with the stabilizer drive although they had accomplished this task many times already. The young platoon leaders, Lieutenants I. Devyatov and A. Mironov, were at a loss: we drill and drill and the changes are insignificant. I asked them:

"Can you explain why the trainees are committing errors?"

"Well, we can't see how they are operating through the armor."

It turned out that the armor separated the trainees from the instructors and the officers could not assist the subordinates to achieve the elimination of the shortcomings. Meanwhile, gunners' simulators which permitted the effective instruction of the tankers in firing procedures stood at the firing grounds. However, the simulation training equipment stood idle.

I proposed to the young officers that they themselves take their place behind the simulators and then train their subordinates on them. It was important for the lieutenants to feel that the employment of the simulation training equipment is a reliable and effective way to improve the firing skills of the tankers. I will not go into detail. I note that after that lesson the drills on the simulators, especially prior to the accomplishment of the next firing exercise, became the rule. In which regard, on the eve of lessons on firing training both company as well as platoon commanders drilled on the simulation training equipment without fail. All this, unquestionably, contributed to the higher quality conduct of tank gunnery drills, the successful accomplishment of check firings, and the stability of results.

Unique quickie exercises conducted in the battalion had inestimable value in raising the firing qualifications of the officers. As a rule, they took place on the tank firing grounds. For example, the commanders of companies and platoons accomplished tasks on the rules of firing and in fire control and they demonstrated their methodological hand in instructing their subordinates on the simulators.

The effectiveness of this work is shown by the following fact. Seventy-five percent of platoon and tank commanders as well as the gunners in the company commanded by Captain Astaychenkov became first- and second-class specialists by the end of the winter training period. They accomplished the assumed obligations completely.

...And here is the last event at the final lesson on firing training. It gave the company three excellent grades. Here, the inspector noted that the conduct of fire had the maximum effect: the targets were destroyed by the first bursts.

It is gratifying to realizing that the company achieved high results. Other sub-units of the battalion are also greeting May Day and the Victory Celebration in a worthy manner.

Regiment Tactical Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 81 p 2

[Article by Maj Yu. Klynkin, tank regimental commander, Red Banner Carpathian Military District: "Developing Initiative"]

[Text] The personnel of the tank regiment commanded by Major Yu. Klynkin completely accomplished the socialist obligations assumed for the winter training period and attained new positions in combat improvement.

In summing up results, it was noted that the attainment of success was furthered to a great extent by the competition by tasks and norms which was skillfully organized here.

Competition by tasks and norms, if it is correctly organized, greatly increases the men's interest in training and stimulates them to operate with the complete straining of forces and to display their abilities to the maximum.

But here is the trouble: some commanders, as they say, understand this truth with their minds but actually organize competition without spirit, formally.

It happens that you begin to observe the course of one or another lesson and do not feel the spirit of competition. And the commander is perplexed: what else should be done, he says. A grade is assigned to each crew and both the winners and the laggards are known.

Nevertheless a genuine competition was not obtained. The entire matter is that in the course of the lesson the leader forgot to sum up the results of accomplishing tasks and norms. But you see, if everything is weighed and analyzed attentively, then in studying each subject without exception an atmosphere of competition can be attained.

At one time, I attended lessons on the subject, "The tank company in the attack." On one of them, the leader was Major I. Yaremchuk, and on the other--Major N. Ryzhkov. Both are competent, well-trained officers. But they approached the organization of competition differently.

Let us say that one of the missions accomplished on the exercises was the company's moving out to the line for going over to the attack. Its accomplishment does not depend on a specific time. Here everything depends on the nature of the terrain and the distance from the departure area to the line for going over to the attack. It also seems as if there are no clear criteria for grading the accomplishment of the mission.

Therefore, evidently, Major Ryzhkov did not organize competition between the platoons and graded their actions "in general and on the whole." Major Yaremchuk proceeded differently. He warned his subordinates that the actions of each platoon when moving out to the line for going over to the attack would also be graded from the results in accomplishing the norms. In addition, in the course of the lesson the officer graded the actions of the tankers effectively using radio communications.

I recalled this incident later, on a tactical exercise. Major Yaremchuk's subordinates operated on it clearly and smoothly and reacted quickly to sudden changes in the tactical situation, by which they differed favorably from the men of the subunit commanded by Major Ryzhkov. The direct interconnection between the ability of the commander to organize competition by tasks and norms on lessons and the level of the tankers' ability is manifested in this, I think. Saturating the men's training with elements of competition, Major Yaremchuk thereby creates the conditions for each officer, warrant officer [praporshchik], sergeant, and soldier to display all his abilities and all facets of his skill. Each of his subordinates knows well that all pluses and minuses in his work will be considered and analyzed without fail. Each one strives to find "spare" seconds in the norms.

Major Yaremchuk, his deputy for political affairs, Captain V. Podolyan, and other officers succeeded in creating an atmosphere in the battalion in which each man, I would say, zealously and with unremitting interest follows the training achievements of his rival in the competition and strives not to lag behind him. Each month, contests are conducted in the battalion for the title of best specialist and best crew and a challenge banner "For the Best Platoon" has been instituted which is now in the possession of Lieutenant I. Potanin's subordinates.

The company and platoon which are leading and the situation in adjacent battalions are constantly reported in the field and in the classrooms both orally and using means of graphical agitation. In studying the favorable experience of their rivals, the men see their reserves as if in a mirror and strive to master combat skill even more persistently.

Using every means, the regimental staff is trying to spread the experience of such skillful organizers of competition as Major Yaremchuk. This goal is served by training-methods lessons and lessons in the officers' training system. Each commander who is supposed to approve the lesson plans of subordinate sergeants and officers requires that questions of organizing competition must be reflected in them.

Demonstrations are a good form for training officers, warrant officers, and sergeants. It is recalled that at one time our working out of firing at great ranges proceeded poorly. The regimental staff officers visited drills in several companies.

And the very same shortcoming was observed everywhere: much time was spent on ranging on the target. But in the company commanded by Senior Lieutenant Pashkov, it was conducted in reduced times. What was the matter?

It turned out that the senior lieutenant organized the working out of such problems as target reconnaissance and determining the distances to them well. In which regard, lessons in the company were conducted in the form of an absorbing contest. Competition between crew commanders and gunners and simultaneously between crews takes place for speed and accuracy in detecting targets and in determining range and calculating settings for firing. The platoon leaders announce results to their subordinates on the spot, compare them, and point out the errors which have been made. As a result, the men attain high accuracy in determining the distance to the target. Hence, the rapid ranging and accurate destruction of the target.

A demonstration conducted by Senior Lieutenant Pashkov was of great assistance to all company commanders.

The effectiveness of the competition, including competition by tasks and norms, is determined to a great extent by the level of ideological-indoctrinational and organizational work of the regiment's party organization. We see that each communist, in studying the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and comprehending its requirements for raising the quality and effectiveness of work, also falls to thinking about problems in raising the effectiveness of competition.

"Socialist competition," it was stated at the 26th CPSU Congress, "is the creativity of the masses. In its very essence it is based on the high conscientiousness and initiative of people." This line of the Congress orients us toward the relation to competition as a living, creative matter and toward the comprehensive development of the personnel's activity which is directed toward raising combat readiness. Competition by tasks and norms under our conditions is one of the effective means for developing the initiative of people. Improvement of its organization opens up new possibilities for raising the quality and effectiveness of combat and political training.

It is very important that these questions be discussed regularly at party meetings. The practice of hearing the reports of commanders of competing subunits at sessions of the party committee or party bureau has also justified itself. This permits us to compare the results which they have attained and to disclose in time the errors committed by various officer-communists in organizing the competition.

Party demandingness in combination with specific assistance will bring quite good results. I have already mentioned Major Ryzhkov here. At the start of the training year the battalion which he commands had first place in the competition. But later, it gradually began to give up the positions which had been won. And one of the reasons for this was the underestimation of competition's mobilizing role by the battalion commander and other officers of the subunit. The life and spark which would ignite people with the striving for first place was not felt on the lessons.

The situation changed for the better after a rather pointed talk with the battalion commander at a session of the regimental party committee. Major Ryzhkov was also taught much by competition with the battalion under the command of Major Yaremchuk

who generously shared his experience in organizing competition with his fellow-servicemen.

Now, as formerly, the subordinates of Major Ivan Mikhaylovich Yarenychuk are in front. But the gap between them and the men of the adjacent battalion, one can say, is minimum. The count in this tense competition is taking place literally by fractions of a point, literally by seconds won from the norms. And in the end, the entire regiment wins. Such is the vivifying strength of socialist competition.

Ahead of us are new tasks and new positions for soldierly improvement. Perhaps, even more difficult than those which we overcame during the months of winter training. It is even more important to utilize completely the mobilizing force of competition which steps forth as an important factor in rallying troop collectives and raising the creative activity of the men in the struggle for the quality and effectiveness of combat and political training.

Division's Complaints Aired

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 81 p 2

[Article by Gds Lt Col I. Nozdrachev, chief, political department, Zaporozh'ye Guards Tank Division, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany: "On Signals from the Localities"]

[Text] At the end of each month, in the political department we analyze the work with letters, complaints, and suggestions which have arrived during this time interval from the units and subunits. People turn to the political department of the large unit for various reasons. Some propose improving or perfecting something, others point out the locations of shortcomings which hinder movement forward, and still others, getting tired of proving their case, request assistance.... Questions of the most burning importance whatever are touched upon and urgent problems are raised, but here is what attracts attention: many of them could have been solved successfully and much earlier locally--in the unit or subunit.

For example, for some time in the winter the air temperature in the barracks of one of the large unit's regiments was lower than prescribed. It cannot be said that people froze; however, their resting and living conditions proved to be not quite normal. The officers and soldiers repeatedly went, as they say, through channels, to include appealing to Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Kornelyuk, to the regimental commander, and to his deputy for political affairs. What arguments these leaders didn't advance in proving the impossibility of solving the problem: the heating system had become obsolete, and the great distance of the barracks from the boiler house, and the output of the boilers is insufficient....

These complaints reached the political department and the division commander. And what happened? No more than two hours were required in order to thoroughly check the system which supplies the heat from the boiler house in the presence of the division commander and discover the true reason: an exhaust valve of a steam line was only half open....

What is this--carelessness, oversight? Probably both. But, in addition, it is also indifference, unscrupulousness of the leading comrades, and a reflection of their formally bureaucratic approach to the needs and requirements of people. There is every basis for such a conclusion. In the winter training period the regiment which we are discussing became what is called "the talk of the town." Several complaints arrived at the division political department and staff almost every month from it alone. The complaints were substantiated and connected with flaws in the work of the regimental apparatus, as was learned in the course of inquiries. Guards Lieutenant Colonel A. Arinakhin and Guards Captain Ye. Lybin at whom the most serious remarks were addressed tried to prove that the omissions were not their fault. They said that we devoted so much attention to questions of the training and service of the personnel that there were not enough time and strength for living conditions and other "trifles."

Is it necessary to state that if people feel attention and concern for the satisfaction of their needs they serve and study better? Inattention to them contributes to the development of passivity, indifference, and other negative phenomena.

Not so long ago the secretary of the party commission with the large unit's political department, Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Duyun, travelled to the regiment on a complaint against a communist--the chief of staff of one of the battalions. He returned and shared his impressions: sheer slander against an industrious and honest person. Right after this, another letter from the same place--about the abuses by a specialist of one of the regiment's services. The facts basically corresponded to the truth, but here the author of the letter preferred to remain anonymous....

A study of the moral atmosphere in the regimental collective showed that many suggestions, letters and complaints of servicemen were greeted by the unit command with obvious dissatisfaction and the authors' names were mentioned at conferences. On the other hand, at times any "signal" was sufficient grounds for the commander to give a dressing down to an innocent person. Thus, the occasion was presented for certain caution and a favorable atmosphere was created for those who like to annoy conscientious, demanding, and principled people "on the sly."

It proved to be not so simple to correct the matter because the discussion concerned a style of work which had taken root and not individual cases. Some of the communist leaders were made answerable to the party for suppressing criticism. It was necessary seriously to remind some comrades of the well-known proposition that problems which are put forth locally quite often can and must be solved right here. We required the unconditional and exact accomplishment of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress to the effect that a sensitive, attentive attitude toward letters, requests, and complaints of citizens must be considered by each party worker and each leader as his duty to the people and to the party.

People must feel this attitude even at the first echelon to which the serviceman can (and, first of all, must) turn and from which he should receive a qualified and, mandatorily, a kind answer. This first echelon consists of squad, platoon, and company commanders, political officers of the company, battalion, and regimental elements, and party and Komsomol organizations. They are closer to the masses of the men and sense the mood of the people more acutely. They should also be the first to react to all shortcomings and omissions: if you yourself

overlooked something, please eliminate your own errors first of all and, if this cannot be done, adopt all measures right up to appealing to higher headquarters for their elimination.

However, life shows that with timely and competent interference there is almost no need for such "extreme" measures. In this connection, I should like to present another example. The regiment where Guards Major A. Shmorgunov is a member of the party committee was adjudged the best in our division according to the results of the winter training period. A significance of no little importance in the attainment of success was played by the healthy moral atmosphere in the creation of which the leading role belongs to the commander, political officers, and the party organization.

One incident which is extremely typical of the life of this collective is recalled. At a party meeting a communist and company commander, Guards Captain V. Narezhnny, criticized the rates and quality of the work on improving the training-material base. He named those at fault directly. The criticism was valid although the unit commander and his deputies had already adopted measures to improve the state of affairs—they planned the necessary work and appointed those responsible. Narezhnny posed the problem as follows: it is not enough to place hopes on the plans which are present, it is time to get down to business without delay.

Outwardly, the situation appeared to be somewhat unusual: the company commander seemed "to take too much on himself." To the honor of the communists-leaders, they turned their attention not to the external aspect of the statement, but to its essence. Guards Captain Narezhnny also introduced specific suggestions—how to improve the training sites and how to increase the throughput capacity of the rifle range and the tank moving target range.

The suggestions were considered and soon much in the training center changed for the better. Another thing is also important—people saw that the communists-leaders are listening to each of their opinions and suggestions and are doing everything necessary to improve the state of affairs. And it is not by chance that the fewest signals concerning shortcomings arrive from this unit: requests and wishes are heard here by the leaders on days for consultations on personal problems and at any other time and, as a rule, the problems are resolved by their own efforts.

Some leaders, in the bustle of matters, forget about the necessity to be attentive and obliging in things large and small. So it is necessary to observe the following pictures: people are languishing near the office door during consultation hours but the leader himself is absent. And most often, it turns out that he has no valid reason for his absence.

During a month, dozens of people turn to our political department with various requests, with their core subjects, as they say. The analysis of the essence of these requests and the reactions to them directly in the units often gives the division staff and political department grounds for a useful talk with communists-leaders at conferences. Facts show that because of an inattentive attitude toward such appeals at times the leader was deprived of necessary information about the state of affairs on one sector or another which, at times, contributed to the appearance of an unhealthy attitude in the collective.

We also used to give people cause to appeal to higher organs although they themselves later found a way out of the situation. And as a result--unnecessary correspondence, unjustified delay in solving the problem and really, in addition, the unnecessary nervous tension of the people.

Of course, there are problems which cannot be solved locally, at the lowest echelon. Sometimes even the division command is not competent to dot all the "i's", let us say, in personnel questions. What is to be done in such cases? Make a helpless gesture helplessly in front of a person who is awaiting assistance? But you see, he will nevertheless knock "higher".... We try to do things in such a way that any signal reaches without delay that echelon which is competent to resolve it in a qualified and final manner. Of course, this does not exclude the right of personal appeal to any organ by the author of the complaint or request.

An important feature: although the total number of letters which reach the political department remains as formerly on the average, substantial changes were noted in some things. Fewer letters from the division's units to the higher echelons began to arrive. And this means that work with requests and suggestions is now being conducted better directly at the localities. We instituted the strict monitoring of the effectiveness and quality of execution of the measures mapped out in accordance with letters, statements, and suggestions.

Many of the suggestions which arrived were introduced into practice in the winter training period, in accordance with the results of which all our units received firm and good grades. This gives us the right to draw the following conclusion: improvement of all sectors and spheres of ideological and political-indoctrinational activity, among which work with letters, complaints, and suggestions of the personnel is very important, has become one of the conditions for the successful soldierly labor of the division's men.

6367

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GROUND FORCES

MOTORIZED RIFLE UNITS: TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Battalion Exercise Air Support

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Mar 81 p 1

[Article by Lt Col L. Golovnev, Order of Lenin Moscow Military District: "On the Commands of the Forward Air Controller"]

[Text] In controlling the battle, Major V. Zhuravlev, commander of the forward detachment--a motorized rifle battalion reinforced by tanks--looked at the officer sitting next to him in the blue collar tabs from time to time. First-class military pilot Senior Lieutenant Yu. Suvorov was the forward air controller with the battalion commander and coped confidently with his duties. Thanks to the skillful guidance of the fighter-bombers which were operating in the battalion's interests, an "enemy" PTURS [antitank guided missile] launcher on his FEBA [forward edge of the battle area] was destroyed by a diving strike.

Prior to the start of the attack, I spoke with Senior Lieutenant Suvorov. He is an experienced pilot and commander of a helicopter flight. But he was performing the duties of a forward air controller for the first time. "To tell the truth, I underestimated the role of the forward air controller," he said. "Although I often had the occasion to hear from the frontline veterans that in war the forward air controllers showed up well. And precisely now I myself understood that from here the crews can be directed very effectively."

It was not difficult to be convinced of this. Here the motorized riflemen encountered heavy fire opposition from dug-in tanks on the left flank of the "enemy's" defense. Senior Lieutenant Suvorov immediately directed helicopter gunships to their positions. Thanks to the skillful guidance, the group which was led by Major I. Kamenskis reached the target precisely and launched a strike on the tanks. And immediately, overrunning the "enemy" on intermediate lines the forward detachment rushed forward, exploiting the success which had been attained.

"Comrade major," Suvorov turned to Zhuravlev, "a reconnaissance aircraft discovered 'enemy' tanks over there, in the brush."

"It is clear: the 'enemy' is preparing a counterblow in the flank.... Can the helicopters mine this sector?" the battalion commander showed the pilot on a map where the mines should be emplaced.

Suvorov answered affirmatively and immediately communicated with the flight commander, Major Gerashev. And in a few more minutes the rotary-wing aircraft, pressing toward the very ground, began to emplace minefields on the routes of the "enemy" counterattacking tanks.

A calm, confident voice was heard in the dynamic loudspeaker:

"I am on the combat course."

"Await commands," Suvorov answered and, turning toward me, he explained: "Now the helicopters will operate from ambush."

Concealed in the folds of the terrain, the flight of helicopters hovered behind a near forest awaiting the command of the forward air controller. "Enemy" tanks emerged from the brush at high speed and ran into the minefield.

"'Falcons,' work!" Suvorov transmitted over the radio.

Four helicopters surfaced from behind the forest, "zoomed," fired PTURS's, and took cover in an opening. The sudden attack of the helicopters and the minefields in the path of the tanks threw off the "enemy's" rate of advance. And during these "saved" minutes the commander of the forward detachment managed to reorganize the combat formation and commit the reserve. The director of the exercise evaluated the success of the attackers at its true worth. Aviation's actions were also evaluated with a high grade.

After the critique of the exercises which was conducted right here, on the range, on the author's request some officers and generals expressed their opinions on the form of coordination between the motorized riflemen and aviation which was employed here.

Major General V. Polkovnitsyn, commander of the Taman Guards Motorized Rifle Division imeni M. I. Kalinin:

"Much that has passed through the crucible of battles in the Great Patriotic War is also showing up well in the course of troop maneuvers and tactical exercises. The forward air controller is needed not only to ensure the greatest effectiveness of air operations, but also for a 'feeling of mutual help' between flyers and motorized riflemen."

Lieutenant Colonel V. Karasev, commander of an air squadron:

"I am convinced that without the controller it would have been much more difficult for us to accomplish the mission of supporting the forward detachment. In addition, we now have better knowledge of all the plusses and minuses in the operations of our crews."

Colonel General of Aviation V. Andreyev, commander of the district's aviation:

"What does the practice of training tell us? A month ago, an excellent squadron supported the battalion's attack, but without the forward air controller. The crews did not accomplish their mission with quite the quality. Another unit

operated on this exercise. In addition, it was necessary to operate from low altitudes which, as is known, narrow the pilots' capabilities for observation and the conduct of reconnaissance and aimed attack. But a forward air controller was next to the battalion commander. And here is the result: all the targets on the battlefield on which the aviators launched strikes proved to be destroyed on the first pass. I believe that such support of coordination is capable of raising substantially the quality and effectiveness of accomplishing combat-training missions."

Battalion's Training Test

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 81 p 1

[Article by Lt Col A. Zakharenko, Red Banner Belorussian Military District: "In the Field--As in Combat"]

[Text] A noticeable step forward in combat improvement was taken in the winter training period by the men of the Guards Rogachev Motorized Rifle Division imeni the Supreme Soviet of the BSSR. A check showed that they are worthily continuing the glorious traditions of the large unit which is one of the leading large units in the Ground Forces.

The published report tells about one of the Guardsmen's traditions--to operate in the field as in combat.

The commander of the motorized rifle battalion, Guards Captain Yu. Makarov, understood well: the success of the entire regiment will depend on the actions of his subordinates--the battalion attacked on the main direction. In assigning it the mission, Guards Colonel L. Kovalev said as follows:

"All will keep up with you...."

The battalion commander had no doubt that the people who had made ready for a decisive rush will do everything necessary to accomplish the assigned mission in the best manner.

The company under the command of Guards Senior Lieutenant A. Serdyukov launches sharp attacks. It does not have an easy time. But Makarov was already convinced many times: the more difficult the situation, the more actively and decisively this officer operates. Many can envy his persistence in attaining a goal.

The other officers should not let the battalion down, either. Guards Lieutenant A. Tushin and others demonstrated the ability to think creatively, foresee the "enemy's" responsive course, and control the fire and maneuver of their subordinates many times on exercises. One can count on each of them in a difficult matter. Their loyalty to heroic traditions was also talked about from the lofty tribune of the 26th Party Congress. And the battalion commander felt that he proceeded correctly, reminding his subordinates of these words before the battle once again. They sounded like a call to operate boldly, decisively, and in a frontline manner.

Meanwhile, the situation in the exercise area became more difficult. When the battalion deployed into company columns reference points which had been noted during

reconnaissance, sectors which were suitable for the safe movement of infantry combat vehicles, and corduroy roads which had been laid across a swamp could still be observed fairly well. But counted minutes passed and all this disappeared in the dense shroud of the fog. This hindered the movement of the columns and the deployment of the subunits into combat formation. Guards Captain Makarov awaited with emotion the reports of the company commander about reaching the indicated lines. But everything went normally. He did not have to hurry the company: as soon as the combat engineers made passages in the obstacles using explosive methods, the battalion, supported by artillery and helicopter gunships, rushed into the attack.

Together with the representative of higher headquarters, I later drove over the place where the battle had thundered. It was necessary to see the results of the fire from the ground and from the air. Not one undestroyed target remained on the battalion's direction of attack although they all were covered in the folds of the terrain and were well camouflaged. Seeing all this, one could not fail to be delighted with the ability of the personnel and the skill of the commanders who clearly controlled the fire and maneuver of the subunits. In short, the Guardsmen proved once again in practice that the baton of glorious deeds is in reliable hands.

Behind all this is the intensive work of the regimental commander, staff, and party organization in improving the professional training of the officers and the tactical and firing ability of the personnel. In the regiment, they are concerned that each trip to the field brings the maximum value. All conditions for this have been created here. Equipped with all necessary means, the tactical training field permits creating for the trainees a difficult tactical situation which is as close as possible to the conditions of a real battle. Here the motorized riflemen learn to operate at night in accordance with day-time standards, to overcome various obstacles, and eliminate the aftereffects of the enemy's employment of weapons of mass destruction. All this also became the basis of their success at the concluding stage of winter combat training.

...The "enemy" suddenly counterattacked the tank company which was attached to the battalion and which is commanded by Guards Captain Denezhkin. Holding up the "enemy" onslaught from the front with part of the forces, the officer directed the company in outflanking the counterattackers. In order to execute the maneuver, the tankers had to cross a swampy sector over corduroy roads. They coped with the mission successfully. Coming out for direct firing, the tanks opened surprise fire on the "enemy," forcing him to assume the defensive again.

Many other subunits of the famous division also demonstrated a genuine Guards' hand on the final lessons. The results of the winter training period are a good basis for the attainment of high final results in the struggle for leading large unit.

Poor Training Results Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Lt Col Bogdanovskiy, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany: "The Horse Never Left the Gate"]

[Text] Check lessons were under way in the regiment. It was assumed that it was these which would provide the opportunity to see how much the ability of the motorized riflemen had grown in comparison with the preceding training period and how this year's socialist obligations are being accomplished. Last year, the regiment did not attain the goals planned in the competition. The inspectors found especially many shortcomings in the tactical and weapon training of the motorized riflemen.

Let us say directly: the picture did not cause joy now, either. The companies commanded by Senior Lieutenants G. Shvets, V. Pristupa, and other subunits which we had the occasion to visit were not distinguished by either the teamwork or the ability of the personnel. Meanwhile, their obligations were rather high.

In explaining the reason for low results in firing, one of the political officers noted: the people get nervous and, so they say, they miss. But is nervousness the problem?

During one of the lessons in the rear of the firing training grounds we discovered a group of men headed by Sergeant K. Guzenko.

"We worked out the standards, and now we are resting," the sergeant explained.

However, during a check not one of the men whom he named could accomplish even one of the proposed standards.

Something similar was also observed at the training site where a lesson was led by Senior Lieutenant S. Andreyev. The officer was unable to organize competition by tasks and standards or to create an atmosphere of competition at the training site. It turns out that the reason for the failures was not nervousness, as someone asserted, but the irresponsible attitude of some leaders of the lessons toward the assigned matter and low level of their methodological training.

We note at once: none of these facts are a secret for the regimental commander, staff officers, and members of the party committee. Back last year, an authoritative commission which worked here drew the conclusion: the shortcomings of the motorized riflemen in tactical and weapons training were caused to a great extent by the low level of the methodological skill of some of the commanders and by indulgences and simplifications in the training process.

It would appear that after this they would seriously undertake the professional training of the officers in the regiment and would do everything to raise the effectiveness of competition. However, as they say, the horse never left the gate....

"During my two and a half years of service in the regiment," Lieutenant O. Parkhomenko admitted, "I had the occasion to attend only two or three lessons in the officer

training system. There was no talk of competition at them. No time was allotted for the independent work of the officers in the unit."

Other facts also tell about shortcomings in the organization of officer training and the competition of the officers. Up to now, there is no clear monitoring of how the officers are accomplishing their obligations in the regiment. In essence, their competition has been allowed to drift. And this played a large role in the fact that, for example, Senior Lieutenants S. Ivakin, V. Klishevich, Yu. Barranikov, Lieutenant A. Gridin, and several other officers showed extremely superficial knowledge in a number of training disciplines on the check lessons.

In the regimental headquarters, a plan has been worked out which is aimed at raising the quality and effectiveness of the training process and the efficacy of competition. But little is being done for its accomplishment. In the headquarters they know, for example, that the battalion under the command of Captain A. Zhurba assumed high obligations. But no one has a clear impression of how they are being accomplished because the staff officers rarely visit the subunits. And this not only does not contribute to the accomplishment of the obligations, but also leads to errors in evaluating the ability of the personnel. Here is but one example.

During the regular summing up of results of the competition the regimental staff determined that the company commanded by Senior Lieutenant Shvets is the best in the unit. A red flag was raised in its honor in a ceremonial atmosphere. But after several days it was learned that the subunit was still very far from this lofty title.

Now, when a difficult situation concerning the accomplishment of socialist obligations has again developed in the regiment, special measures are being adopted here which are directed toward improving matters. In particular, work on introducing into practice the leading experience accumulated in the course of the pre-Congress competition in other units has been made more active. Representatives of higher headquarters are also making their contribution to this matter. But it is necessary to hurry. Not much time remains to the end of winter training. Whether or not the motorized riflemen will be able to accomplish the obligations which have been assumed will depend on effective, smooth work on eliminating the shortcomings which are present.

Helicopter Tactical Support

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Capt V. Kosarev, Red Banner Ural Military District: "Helicopters Launch a Strike"]

[Text] This flying day was preceded by a joyful event: the Ukaze of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on awarding the order "For Service to the Motherland in the Soviet Armed Forces" 3d Class to Lieutenant Colonel I. Vikharev and the medals "For Combat Services" to officers V. Komlev, Yu. Pershin, and V. Shushakov for successes attained in combat and political training and skill in mastering difficult aviation equipment was announced before the regimental formation.

And several hours later, the regiment was raised on an assembly signal. The tactical situation was difficult. Breaking through the "enemy's" defense, the motorized riflemen supported by tanks attacked swiftly. But, encountering stubborn resistance, the attackers were stopped on one of the lines. The "enemy" brought up tank reserves from the depth of the defense, hoping to change the course of the battle in his favor.

The attackers decided to launch an air strike against the tank column which was on the march. The commander of the 1st Helicopter Squadron, Major G. Naboychenko, received such an order.

Flights for combat employment are always perceived in the excellent helicopter regiment commanded by the delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, Colonel Naumkin, as an important examination which checks in a comprehensive manner the quality of the aerial fighters' training. And they strive to operate confidently, competently, and decisively, demonstrating the smoothness of the specialists of all services in work.

Here the combat machines are leaving the airfield one after the other and concealing themselves in the predawn haze. The group approached the front line covertly, at the lowest possible altitude: according to reconnaissance data, "enemy" air defense was especially active in this area. In order not to come under the fire of his antiaircraft weapons and not to encounter fighters, the rotary-wing aircraft accomplished difficult maneuvering. And here is the squadron on its combat course.

The leader, Major G. Naboychenko, and the squadron navigator, Captain V. Balyuk, confidently led the attackers to the target. The "enemy" tank column was clearly seen. Swiftness and surprise were now important. The commander's concept was as follows: to launch the first strike at the lead and tail vehicles.

An armored vehicle is in the sight. Launch! The brilliant flashes of the bursts flare up. The target is bracketed! The leader's helicopter quickly moves off to the side and the wingman strikes the tail of the column. The effect of surprise is attained. The helicopter gunships of Captains V. Pushin, A. Ogurtsov, and V. Shushakov fall upon the "enemy" at once. The attack lasts for only an instant, but the column is already all in flames. The "enemy's" counterattack was defeated.

This success was decided beforehand by the excellent aerial ability of the pilots and by the high combat activity and offensive spirit which they displayed. The most serious attention is devoted to instilling these fighter qualities in the regiment. The regimental commander, Colonel V. Naumkin, serves as an example of this first of all. He himself not only skillfully masters all the procedures and methods for operations in contemporary battle under any tactical and weather conditions, but he also teaches this to his subordinates persistently and on the basis of leading methodology. The ground training of the crews is skillfully organized here. With consideration of the forthcoming assignments, the aviators improve their technical knowledge, study aerodynamics and tactics, and consolidate the skills necessary for the effective accomplishment of combat training missions. The teaching of firing and tactical skill to the helicopter men begins in the classroom, and the polishing of the skills which have been acquired occurs in the air on the range where procedures for combat maneuvering, target search, and their attack and destruction with all weapons which the contemporary helicopter has available are worked out in combination.

We met with the airmen of the 1st Squadron again when the rotary-wing aircraft landed. A printed news flash devoted to the right-flankers of socialist competition had already appeared on the plotting board in the squadron shack. And here are the heroes of the day--Major G. Naboychenko and Captains V. Shushakov, A. Ogurtsov, and V. Pushin. Still not cooled down from the hot breath of battle, their faces are shining with joy. The difficult assignment was accomplished with results worthy of masters of combat employment and recognized snipers of aerial attacks.

6367

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GROUND FORCES

AIRBORNE TROOPS: TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Hand-to-Hand Combat, Ambush Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Lt Col A. Alyab'yev, Red Banner Turkestan Military District: "Examination in the Mountains"]

[Text] The last ray of the sun hid behind the glaciers. It began to get dark in the mountains. Senior Lieutenant Vladimir Fertikov looked at his watch. About 40 more minutes remained until the group moved out.

The mission assigned to the company was difficult. True, Senior Lieutenant Fertikov's subordinates had to penetrate secretly to various capture objectives, set up ambushes, and capture prisoners many times already. They are able to walk along mountain trails silently, become oriented at night easily, and have deceived the "enemy" many times with a deceptive maneuver. Today's difficulty was as follows: according to the conditions of the special situation, the "enemy" was warned ahead of time about the group's route for moving out. So that at the concluding stage of winter combat training the paratroopers were to pass a serious examination.

In studying the area of forthcoming operations on a map with the platoon leaders, Senior Lieutenant Fertikov understood: the "enemy" is trying to intercept the group in a canyon which comes out directly at the objective. Of course, he is not limited to one ambush, either; there will be two or three of them. Therefore, it is necessary to operate in such a way as to destroy each one in turn. Without excessive noise, more correctly without any noise and, most important, without firing. With hand-to-hand combat procedures alone.

...At the designated time the group crossed the start point. The paratroopers covered the first kilometers of the route quickly. On approaching the canyon, the company commander instructed the patrol members to slow down by means of the established signal. Two men went out ahead--the deputy company commander for political affairs, Lieutenant Valeriy Osadchiy, and a squad leader, Junior Sergeant Vladimir Yakovlev. Their mission--to establish the "enemy's" presence in the most probable place for an ambush, behind a ridge of boulders.

Several minutes passed, and two silhouettes rose up out of the darkness--the patrol men returned. They confirmed that an ambush was behind the boulders.

Further, the paratroopers operated in accordance with the plan which had been worked out ahead of time. Making their way to the ambush site silently, they enveloped it in a semicircle so as to deny the "enemy" the opportunity to withdraw, and they attacked him suddenly. The "enemy" was disarmed literally in seconds. Later, at the critique, each paratrooper told which procedures he used. All participants in the battle spoke approvingly of the boldness and resoluteness of Private Yuriy Rogov and about the speed of reactions of Private Aleksey Morozov who did not give the "enemy" the opportunity to fire a warning shot.

Accomplishment of the combat mission continued.... The "enemy" must also be given his due. For the ambush, and there were three of them, he selected sites which could not be bypassed. But the vigilance of the paratroopers, their ability to operate in conformance with the situation, and their sharpened mastery of the procedures of hand-to-hand combat proved to be stronger. They accomplished the mission excellently.

I soon had the occasion to visit the company commanded by Senior Lieutenant Fertikov. I saw with what effort and persistence the paratroopers worked out the procedures for hand-to-hand combat with and without weapons under the direction of the officers.

Lessons on mastering the procedures of hand-to-hand combat are proceeding effectively and with high quality. Stress is placed on working out such qualities, which the paratrooper requires, as endurance, speed of reaction and psychological steadfastness, and the ability to employ effectively in a difficult situation the skills obtained on drills.

These qualities are developed in the personnel in combination: on tactical exercises and on lessons on special, physical, and firing training and defense against weapons of mass destruction. Competition is also directed toward the improvement of these qualities.

The example of this subunit is convincing evidence that much can be attained in mastering the art of hand-to-hand combat if there are enthusiasts for this matter and if all the opportunities which are available for this are used.

Training Quality Follow-up Report

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 2

[Article: "'Atypical' Day"]

[Text] The critical report by Lieutenant Colonel G. Artemenko which was published under this heading last 27 December discussed the low level of the lessons in the N-th Airborne Regiment and shortcomings in training the officers of the battalion commanded by Guards Major V. Pavlyuk.

As reported to the editors by the chief of the political department of airborne forces, Major General S. Smirnov, a check of the training process was conducted in the unit. The factors noted by the newspaper were confirmed. The results of the

check were discussed at a conference in the joint headquarters with the participation of unit and subunit commanders and political officers. Additional measures were adopted which were directed to raising the quality of lessons and the level of officers' methodological training. In particular, the joint staff has prepared and conducted a number of instructional-methods and demonstration lessons with subunit commanders. The use of the training-material base on lessons has been taken under strict monitoring.

The editors also received an answer signed by the large unit's deputy commander and chief of the political department. It reports that the newspaper's article served as the occasion for a principled conversation about the quality of the training process at an enlarged session of the unit party committee. The battalion commander, Guards Major V. Pavlyuk, was heard at it. Insufficient demandingness toward the officers' preparation for the lessons was pointed out to him.

Guards Major V. Shevyrev and Guards Senior Lieutenants V. Samarin and Yu. Samchev received disciplinary punishment for poor preparations for lessons.

Airborne Company Exercise Described

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Maj E. Belyayev: "Paratroopers"]

[Text] An hour and a half had passed since the company had dropped and now Senior Lieutenant Gafur Tishayev led the personnel into the mountains. A little farther from the landing site and closer to the place which was marked by a blue flag. It was here, according to reconnaissance data, that the post which they had been ordered to "destroy" was located.

They reached the ravine which was overgrown with bushes closer to dawn. They hurried to take cover in the folds of the terrain and camouflaged themselves carefully. They knew that the area is patrolled by helicopters from the air and the roads are patrolled by posts and patrol vehicles. They waited out the day in the ravine.

In the evening, the platoon of Lieutenant Viktor Yesipov, which was to organize an ambush, was the first to move out. They selected the site for it at a fork in the road. Each of the paratroopers knew his mission. They soon heard the noise of an approaching vehicle beyond a turn. Using a conventional signal, the observer reported: "command car." The "UAZik" applied the brakes on the demand of the traffic controller. The vehicle commander tried to object but was tied up together with the driver at once. The vehicle was driven away under cover.

The group leader—Sergeant G. Ramazanov—interrogated the "prisoner." His testimony and captured documents served as the basis of a radio report to the company commander.

Gafur Tishayev had just completed distributing the "roles," personally briefed each group, and now bent over a map. There were things to think about. From the data transmitted by Yesipov it followed that a large garrison with tanks and artillery was located nearby. This means that in case of necessity the "enemy" staff can use

these forces. Moreover, it was a little more than 10 kilometers to the bridge beyond which the garrison was located. So Senior Lieutenant G. Tishayev made a decision--the platoon of Lieutenant Yesipov is to "destroy" the bridge.

They left the base when it grew dark. The chain of people took cover in the darkness and each one was sent off with the parting words of Junior Sergeant Vladimir Dotsenko. He whispered: "Good luck," and he himself was greatly grieved because his squad was charged with guarding the base.

The company commander's calculation was exact. When first moving out, he said: "We will reach the headquarters when the moon sets behind the mountains." They approached the place and exactly--the moon hid behind the pointed peaks. But by this time the observers had already begun to work. They determined the times of relief of the guards who were guarding the objectives. Privates E. Moldaliyev and Yu. Kazulin received the mission to conduct more detailed reconnaissance directly on the territory of the headquarters.

...The company commander began to get fairly worried. He knew from reports that the guards had been removed--they can begin. But the bridge was holding them up. A minute passed, another, but there was no report from Yesipov about the blowing of the bridge. Another agonizing minute passed. Nervousness was transmitted to all, it increased, and...explosion! It was heard in the distance and immediately the radio operator shouted louder than proper, "Bridge blown!"

The reason for the delay was learned later. The mine-laying group headed by Warrant Officer [praporshchik] Sergey Nurgaleyev had emplaced the charges and began to withdraw to the rear. At this time, a guard discovered Junior Sergeant Aleksey Kozlov and sounded the alarm. They "removed" the guard, but a fire "fight" with the security was initiated. The "enemy" pressed, and the pitiless special situations of the checker put the paratroopers out of action one after the other. And then Warrant Officer S. Nurgaleyev rushed toward the explosives under "fire" and "blew" the bridge.

Events developed swiftly. The capture groups encircled the command post in a tight ring, first "removing" two more guards. Lieutenant S. Leont'yev courteously knocked on the door. And after receiving permission, accompanied by paratroopers he entered the room where the commander and his staff were working. Resistance was useless and the "enemy" admitted defeat....

And again there was a rush across the mountains. They took off to dull, deserted places. Towards morning Yesipov's platoon caught up with the company. They took a short rest near a stream and then again went upward, steeply, toward the peaks. And suddenly helicopters appeared and an "enemy" tactical assault force was landed. This was so unexpected that they did not want to believe it.

The Company commander was the first to recover:

"Lieutenant Abzalimov, cover the company's withdrawals and withdraw in a turning movement toward 'Snezhnyy Pass.' We will wait for you there."

It was one more day of exhausting pursuit in the mountains, surmounting canyons and swift rivers and overcoming minute weak points. And only toward evening did they reach the pass, and after two more hours, letting Abzalimov's platoon which was being pursued by the "enemy" pass, they suddenly attacked the tactical assault force from three directions.

...The soldiers withstood the difficult test with honor. And Senior Lieutenant G. Tishayev and Lieutenant R. Abzalimov were commended for successes in the training and indoctrination of the personnel and for bravery and military valor displayed on the lessons.

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LOGISTICAL SERVICES AND SPECIAL TROOPS

ACHIEVEMENTS OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION UNITS REVIEWED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 1

[Article: "Shock Labor for the Year of the 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The Ministry of Defense of the USSR and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy together with the central committee of the trade union for construction workers and workers of the construction materials industry have summed up the results of the Army-wide socialist competition of military builders for the year 1980.

In following the appeal of the party—to work in the shock manner and in the Leninist manner—the military builders worked purposefully on realizing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Their selfless labor in the year of the Lenin anniversary was embodied in specific deeds. The state plan for capital construction and the socialist obligations which were assumed were accomplished. Industrial enterprises and planning-prospecting organizations also accomplished the established assignments.

The builders of the Belorussian and Turkestan Military Districts and of organizations where the leaders are Comrades A. Gorovatskiy, Yu. Ovchinnikov, and B. Flerov completed the year 1980 and the Tenth Five-Year Plan as a whole with the highest production results.

The best indices in the Army-wide socialist competition of military builders in the year 1980 were achieved by the construction collectives of:

--the Belorussian Military District in competition with the builders of the Baltic Military District. The builders of the BVO [Belorussian Military District] accomplished the plan to put fixed capital into operation by 105.8 percent, housing area--by 101.5 percent, and for the volume of construction and assembly work by completed objects and stages of work--by 110.7 percent;

--the Turkestan Military District in competition with the builders of the Central Asian Military District. The builders of the TurkVO [Turkestan Military District] accomplished the plan for putting fixed capital into operation by 106.1 percent, housing area--by 108 percent, and for volume of construction and assembly work by completed objects and stages of work--by 100.8 percent;

—the Leningrad Military District in competition with the builders of the Moscow Military District. The builders of the LVO [Leningrad Military District] accomplished the plan for putting fixed capital into production by 100.3 percent, housing area—by 100.7 percent, and for volume of construction and assembly work by completed objects and stages of work—by 101.4 percent;

—the Odessa Military District in competition with the builders of the North Caucasus Military District. The Builders of the OdVO [Odessa Military District] accomplished the plan for putting fixed capital into operation by 101.7 percent, housing area—by 101 percent, and for volume of construction and assembly work by completed objects and stages of work—by 103.5 percent;

—the Volga Military District in competition with the builders of the Siberian and Ural Military Districts. The builders of the PriVO [Volga Military District] accomplished the plan for putting fixed capital into operation by 100.6 percent, housing area—by 110.1 percent, and for volume of construction and assembly work by completed objects and stages of work—by 102.5 percent. The builders of the Siberian Military District also accomplished planned assignments and socialist obligations for the basic indices;

—the Carpathian Military District in competition with the builders of the Kiev Military District. The builders of the PriKVO [Carpathian Military District] accomplished the plan for putting fixed capital into operation by 100 percent, housing area—by 100.1 percent, and for volume of construction and assembly work by completed objects and stages of work—by 100.1 percent;

—the Moscow PVO [air defense] District in competition with the builders of the Transcaucasus Military District. The builders of the Moscow PVO District accomplished the plan for putting fixed capital into operation by 101.6 percent, housing area—by 100 percent, and for volume of construction and assembly work by completed objects and stages of work—by 102.4 percent;

—the Pacific Fleet in competition with the builders of the Northern Fleet. The builders of the TOF [Pacific Fleet] accomplished the plan for putting fixed capital into operation by 100.1 percent, housing area—by 100 percent, and for volume of construction and assembly work by completed objects and stages of work—by 100.8 percent;

—the Black Sea Fleet in competition with the builders of the Baltic Fleet. The builders of the ChF [Black Sea Fleet] accomplished the plan for putting fixed capital into operation by 100.5 percent, housing area—by 102 percent, and for volume of construction and assembly work by completed objects and stages of work—by 100 percent. The builders of the BF [Baltic Fleet] also accomplished planned assignments and socialist obligations for the basic indices.

The military builders of the Far East Military District coped successfully with difficult and important tasks of the year 1980.

Of the organizations and enterprises which are centrally subordinate, the best indices were attained by the collectives of construction organizations which are led by Comrades V. Arnauta, V. Bezmenov, I. Butin, M. Gromenko, I. Kiziyev, V. Koenman,

Yu. Nenakhov, V. Plisko, Yu. Rossomakhov, Yu. Skorikov, L. Smirnov, and V. Sukhov, and by the collectives of enterprises where the chiefs are Comrades V. Boyarun, V. Vakhrushev, S. Zakitnyy, N. Ligotskiy, S. Lekhovistkiy, I. Tarasov, Ya. Chëmov, and M. Chernyy.

At the same time, the military builders of the North Caucasus and Transcaucasus Military Districts as well as the organizations led by Comrades V. Mirzoyev and V. Mishchenko did not utilize completely their capabilities and available reserves in 1980.

A tremendous rise in the political and labor activity of the military builders was caused by the decree of the party's Central Committee, "On socialist competition for a worthy greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress." This found its brilliant expression in the new scope of the Army-wide socialist competition which was initiated on the initiative of the builders of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District. The patriotic initiative received ardent support in all the military-construction collectives of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, many of which, overaccomplishing the last year's plan and successfully completing the two-month program of the current year by the day of the opening of the party congress, pledged to mark the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan with shock labor.

Placing as the basis of their practical activity the theses and conclusions contained in the report of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Next Tasks of the Party in the Sphere of Domestic and Foreign Policy," the leaders of construction projects and enterprises, political organs, and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations should direct the efforts of the labor collectives toward the raising of the effectiveness and quality of construction production in every possible way, the unconditional accomplishment of obligations which have been assumed, the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, acceleration of the growth in the productivity of labor, and ensuring the timely and early putting of the most important facilities and production capacities into operation. It is necessary to strengthen discipline and organization in all elements in every possible way. Special attention should be devoted to the development of socialist competition in accordance with the "worker relay race" principle, the broader introduction of the brigade contract method, and the search for reserves and unused capabilities. For the accomplishment of all these tasks, relying on the experience of the pre-Congress socialist competition it is necessary to initiate even more actively a struggle to raise the effectiveness and quality of construction.

The Soviet Ministry of Defense, the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and the central committee of the trade union of construction workers and workers of the construction materials industry express their firm confidence that the workers of the army and navy construction jobs will make their worthy contribution to the further strengthening of our motherland's economic and defensive might and to the successful accomplishment of the historic decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

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LOGISTICAL SERVICES AND SPECIAL TROOPS

PERSONAL USE OF TROOPS AND MATERIAL PUNISHED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Maj Justice A. Bilokon': "Answer for the Judge Advocate"]

[Text] Two military builders were arrested without leave passes far beyond the limits of their unit. At the moment of their arrest, the builders declared that in no way were they AWOL since they were accomplishing the assignment of the commander of a military construction detachment, Major Neshta. Naturally, the personnel of the military commandant's office were interested in the nature of the assignment and they learned that the arrestees were actually building here for a long time...a garage for the detachment commander's personal vehicle.

There and then, the Judge Advocate's Office of the garrison had to concern itself with the circumstances of the ill-fated absence without leave. Yes, a handsome garage with an area of 40 square meters stood where the commander of the military-construction detachment determined it should stand. In this regard, it was erected from materials intended for totally different purposes and cost--no, not Major Neshta, but the detachment--almost 500 rubles. In this connection the Judge Advocate made a representation addressed to Captain 1st Rank V. Trukhanov in which, in particular, he posed the question of punishing the officer subordinate to him and reimbursement for the material loss caused the state.

Clearly, documents of this type do not appear on the desk of Captain 1st Rank Trukhanov every day. It was thought that he would look into what occurred in detail and would adopt measures so that a reliable road block would be placed everywhere for those who like to enrich themselves at the expense of the state. The leader was required to do this not only because of elementary zeal for the national good, but also in accordance with the direct instructions of the law. And the Law on the Prosecutor of the USSR orders all officials: "Representation concerning elimination of violations of the law...is to be examined without delay. Specific measures to eliminate violations of the law must be adopted no later than within a month...and results reported to the prosecutor."

In this case, the period was observed. The reply which arrived spoke of the measures which had been adopted, including deducting from Major Neshta the sums of the loss which he caused. However, in checking it was learned that only an insignificant part of the funds expended had been repaid and, really, the end had not been put to the squandering of state resources. And everything was straightened out only after repeated interference of the Judge Advocate.

This case forces us to think about many things. And, first of all, about the ability of the military leader to estimate the significance of the Judge Advocate's reaction to one case or another which, perhaps, may have appeared to be particular and insignificant. It happens that in the press of current matters individual comrades become accustomed to shortcomings. And here, even now, after the interference of the Judge Advocate, they should look at things in the state manner.

Measures being adopted to prevent negative phenomena in the future in other places should also be appropriate. As applicable to the events which have been related, this means, for example, the necessity to have good knowledge of subordinates' professional qualities and to have reliable information on the actual state of affairs in the subunits. Only under such conditions will the leader be guaranteed against errors and that he is doing everything correctly. And, in fact: if even after the representation of the Judge Advocate Captain 1st Rank Trukhanov continued to trust the reports of Major Neshta boundlessly, then how unclouded was his opinion of his subordinate earlier—before the two unlucky builders of the unplanned object were arrested beyond the limits of the unit.

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LOGISTICAL SERVICES AND SPECIAL TROOPS

AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR CONSTRUCTION UNITS

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 81 p 2

[Article by Engr-Maj N. Vetelkin, deputy commander of Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District for construction and billeting: "The Main Indicator"]

[Text] At the 26th CPSU Congress, serious attention was devoted to questions of production and, in particular, to raising the productivity of labor as the main indicator of all our efforts and our entire attitude toward matters.

In following the party's call--to perform shock work and to work in the Leninist manner, the Leningrad military builders coped with their planned assignments of last year and of the Tenth Five-Year Plan as a whole.

Accomplishment of the plans was achieved primarily through an increase in the productivity of labor and without increasing the number of workers. We were to increase the productivity of labor during the five-year plan by 16.8 percent, and the actual growth was 20.3 percent. The collectives led by Comrades V. Semenov, I. Klimov, B. Rusinov, A. Grishpun, I. Yakovenko, and others worked with great return.

It is no secret that along with the leaders we have collectives which have not coped with the assigned tasks and permitted a reduction of the previously attained commodity output. It means that not all reserves have been exhausted; it means that individual elements of the economic mechanism idled in places.

Just how can the effectiveness of construction be increased in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan? In recent years, we increased the rates and volume of construction through reserves which, figuratively speaking, lay on the surface. That is, through the military builders' overaccomplishment of the output norms, an increase in modular construction, and several other sources. But today we face the task of looking for new reserves.

Therefore, now we must move to the foreground such directions in the growth in labor productivity as improving the organization of construction, the broad introduction of standard sets of tools, equipment, and small-scale mechanization, raising the degree of plant readiness of articles, and others. In the plan for the technical development and rise in the effectiveness of capital construction for the new five-year plan we envisage the more complete utilization of literally all, even insignificant, reserves for the growth in labor productivity.

In the chain of this complex work an important link is ensuring the uninterrupted work of the brigades. Today, elimination of their idling is one of the most significant reserves in raising the productivity of labor. This is obvious and has been clear to all for a long time. But idling continues to remain the scourge of many construction jobs. As experience shows, its elimination is possible thanks to the clear balancing of the plan with material resources and the use of an automated construction management system (ASUS).

The builders of the district have already attained several successes in the matter of introducing ASUS into production practice. Written requests for required resources to accomplish the work plan of organizations have now been completely eliminated at all levels. The plans for making up sets of materials are developed on the basis of calculations obtained on a computer and construction and assembly work which is balanced with the plan.

Such a system opens a real path toward the mass introduction of big brigades at construction jobs. We are placing great hopes on the ASUS. In the current five-year plan we will automate the development of plans for a 10-day period, month, and quarter for all production collectives and are conducting further improvement of systems for planning material resources and the development of complete production and technical sets. We are also preparing for the automation and centralization of accounting. Much has already been done in this field by our young specialists V. Lilyakevich, N. Gaydash, and others. The annual impact from the automation of management processes is reaching 300,000 rubles and the productivity of labor at the district's construction jobs is increasing simultaneously.

The brigade contract remains an important direction in raising the effectiveness of construction production. The number of our brigades which are operating in accordance with the Zlobinskiy method more than doubled during the last five-year plan. Good experience in organizing a brigade contract has been accumulated in the UNR [work supervisor's section] which is led by Engineer-Lieutenant Colonel V. Brius. The labor indices are especially high here in the brigade which is led by worker of the Soviet Army A. Timashkov. Each month, this harmonious collective accomplishes the planned assignments by 130-140 percent with good quality. In summing up the results of the work the brigade council, after a thorough discussion of the labor and discipline of the workers and military builders, adopts a decision as to which coefficient of labor participation should be employed for each of them. This requires each brigade member to look at his labor self-critically and stimulates him to be the equal of the leaders. We are also keeping to the course of popularizing the brigade contract in the new five-year plan.

The progressive job-contract-plus bonus system of wages which permits combining the interests of the state with the personal interest of the construction job workers is finding broad application in the district's construction organizations.

Many unused reserves remained in the matter of introducing the continuous mechanization of work and the use of construction equipment at the construction jobs. The trouble is that machines which are located directly at the sites frequently stand idle sometimes because of breakdowns and sometimes due to the lack of work for them. In 1980, many collectives did not accomplish the plan for combined mechanization of plastering and painting work and means for small-scale mechanization were poorly introduced: floating and plastering machines, mortar pumps, and

highly-productive painting assemblies. The technical-engineering personnel and, first of all, the chief machine operators of the UNR, nevertheless are insufficiently engaged in the introduction of small-scale mechanization and a reduction in expenditures of manual labor.

In looking for production reserves, the builders of the district will conduct further improvement of the technology for construction and assembly work in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan on the basis of the use of progressive construction machines.

But our alarm is caused by the condition of the fleet of construction machinery which virtually has been unrenovated in recent years. We will be unable to correct this situation without the guidance of Glavvoenstroy [Main Directorate of Military Construction].

Much in the matter of raising the effectiveness of construction also depends on the plan employed. Economical construction decisions which would exclude labor-intensive processes, reduce the materials intensity of structural elements, and raise the modular nature of construction originate namely with the planners. In the Tenth Five-Year Plan Voenproyekt [Military Planning Directorate] jointly with the builders worked out plans for completely pre-fabricated structures with walls of claydite-concrete panels which are produced by the plant for ferroconcrete articles. Plans have been produced for completely pre-fabricated barracks, garages, boiler houses, cleaning structures, and reservoirs. The use of these plans reduced the construction times and reduced the labor intensity of the work. In five years, our level of industrialization was increased from 29 to 37 percent.

But, unfortunately, in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan the development of completely pre-fabricated construction will not proceed at such high rates in the district. And the main brake is that the equipment of the plant for ferroconcrete articles is obsolete and does not permit mastering new progressive structural elements in the required volumes. The radical renovation of the plant is impossible for city design and building considerations since its territory proved to be in the areas of the mass development of Leningrad. We are looking for a way out in that we are planning a reduction in labor expenditures through the introduction of progressive structural elements and articles.

This is first of all the broad employment of large-panel gypsum-concrete dividing walls. In 1982, our own shop will be put into operation for the production of gypsum-concrete dividing walls for residential houses and other buildings. We have begun to employ pre-fabricated and gypsum-concrete sanitary-technical cabins having complete plant readiness. If we see that these cabins are used in all brick houses, the saving in labor expenditures will be 5,000 man-days.

In the new five-year plan, we have the possibility to reduce the labor intensity of finishing work, including through its industrialization. And the substructures beneath the floors will be 80-90 percent made of finished slabs for the entire room with the subsequent gluing of linoleum floor covering. Pre-fabricated window jambs of gypsum concrete slabs will find broad employment in place of non-porous jambs. In the long term we will master the output of roofing planking and roof slabs with insulation applied to them under plant conditions. The search for reserves is also proceeding in other directions. For example, experience has shown that the ductless

laying of heating systems provides a 35-40 percent reduction of labor expenditures. Our sanitation and technical installation organizations are mastering this method more and more widely.

A rise in the plant readiness of articles and the transfer of a number of operations from the construction site to plant conditions is a task which is facing the industrial enterprises of the district in the current five-year plan. The reserves here are tremendous. For example: improvement in the quality of finishing hollow flooring alone provides a savings of three man-days for every 100 square meters of surface. In recent years, we have made poor use of this reserve and there were cases of articles of low quality reaching the objects, which required considerable expenditures at the site. In order to avoid this, we are creating article finishing stations in the production shops.

In the Eleventh Five-Year Plan the level of specialization on construction and assembly work will be raised. In addition to the sanitation-technical and electric-wiring UNR's we have specialized UNR's: for the assembly of pre-fabricated houses, the establishment of zero cycles, the construction of brick houses, and the accomplishment of finishing and dirt-moving work. We also see a further rise in the productivity of labor in the deepening of specialization within each UNR. This is, first of all, the organization of finishing construction and assembly sectors (SMU) or contractors, the creation of brigades for gluing roofing material, the assembly of ferroconcrete frames, and the construction of exterior pipelines. As experience shows, the productivity of labor in specialized collectives is 10-12 percent higher than in regular ones.

We should dwell especially on the construction of our own production base as the material basis of our plans. If on the whole, capital investment in our own construction was put into operation during the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the increase in production capacities of plants for ferroconcrete and wooden articles was not accomplished. There is only one reason for this--a deadening of the sense of responsibility of leaders of construction organizations which erected facilities for the material-technical base and disrupted the times for their going into production. Long-range and current plans for the construction of these facilities have now been worked out and demandingness and monitoring of the performance of the work have been intensified.

In the current five-year plan we will put into operation: a shop for metal structural elements and gypsum-concrete dividing walls, cement and gypsum warehouses, and drying chambers of the industrial combine. Capacities for the production of pre-fabricated ferroconcrete will be increased. The motor vehicle and mechanization bases will be renovated.

I have told only about some of the reserves for raising the productivity of labor. There is no doubt that the Leningrad military builders, inspired by the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress, will also find other ways to raise the effectiveness of construction and will apply every strength for the successful accomplishment of their assigned tasks.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

DOSAAF MILITARY-TECHNICAL TRAINING RESULTS REVIEWED

Moscow ZA RULEM in Russian No 4, Apr 81 pp 3-4

[Article by K. Khodarev, chief of Directorate for Military-Technical Types of Sport, DOSAAF USSR Central Committee: "New Sports Horizons"]

[Text] The Soviet people are by right proud of the social achievements which they have attained under the tested leadership of the Leninist party. Among them is the mass development of physical culture and sport in the country. In determining the basic directions of economic and social development in the USSR for the years 1981-1985 and the period out to 1990, the 26th CPSU Congress, in particular, assigned the task for the wider introduction of physical culture and sport in the daily life of Soviet people, especially among children and the youth. This pertains in full measure to technical and applied-military types of sport. Now, in the age of the scientific and technical revolution, equipment is surrounding us in all spheres of life.

Direction of technical and applied-military types of sport in the country is accomplished by DOSAAF. They long ago became an integral part of mass defense and military-patriotic work. Sport actively helps the DOSAAF organizations to implement the party's instructions on strengthening the country's defensive capability and training and indoctrinating competent, physically tempered technical specialists and worthy defenders of the motherland--people who are ideologically convinced and devoted to the party and the people. It also has important national-economic significance. Training for competitions and participation in them contribute to raising production qualification, the development of rationalizer thought, and the mass propagation of technical creativity. The role of technical and applied military types of sport in our society is noble and highly significant. Large resources which go for the construction of sports structures--courses, carting grounds, and tracks--and for equipping clubs and sections with motor vehicles, motorcycles, radio equipment, and so forth are being allocated for their development and for accustoming the Soviet youth to complex, contemporary equipment.

A large step forward in this field was taken in the Tenth Five-Year Plan. First of all, we should speak about the increased mass nature of the competitions--the very foundation of our sport. For us, this indicator is a completely specific concept. Each one who goes out to the start line of competitions needs a motor vehicle or motorcycle and, in a number of types, there is no getting by without the appropriate sports structures. Thus, the mass nature is the mirror in which the capabilities of the created material and technical base are reflected. Main efforts were also directed toward its strengthening.

During the last five years, DOSAAF clubs and organizations as well as other departments and DSO's [Voluntary Sports Society] received about 1,000 motor vehicles, 9,400 carts, and 36,000 motorcycles. DOSAAF enterprises and associations, in particular "Vikhr" in Tallinn and "Patriot" in Leningrad, are increasing the output of equipment. Sports complexes have been put into operation in Kiev, Tbilisi, and Baku, a mototrack in Fergana, and stadiums, courses, and motoball fields in other cities. The network of technical-sports clubs and sections, including republic clubs and sections and those with the DOSAAF primary organizations, and children-youth technical sports schools has grown.

Now more than 30 million people, of them one third school children, are engaged in all types of technical and applied-military sports in the country. On the average for the year, we now conduct more than 73,000 motor-vehicle and more than 70,000 motorcycle competitions of various classes. Technical and applied-military sports have become a firm part of the sports festival program of the peoples of the USSR.

The period which we are discussing has also been marked by the expansion of the geography of technical sport and the appearance of new types of competitions. In the all-union arena these are races on cross-country sports buggy motor vehicles and "Buran" snowmobiles, and in the international arena—the team championships of the world in motoraces on ice which owe their birth to the FMS [Motorcycle Sport Federation] of the USSR, the world championship for automobile modelling, and the expanded program of friendship cups for motosport (cross-country racing, speedway and short track races, and two-day trials).

Soviet motor vehicle operators and motorcyclists achieved certain successes in the most important international competitions. Over five years, they invariably won in personal and team championships of the world for winter speedway and in the European Cup for motoball. They have to their credit two victories in personal championship of the world for motocross on vehicles of the 250 cubic centimeter class (G. Moyseyev) and just as many in team championships of the world—the "Trophy of Nations" (250 cubic centimeters) and the "Motocross des Nations" (500 cubic centimeters). In the friendship cups, our rallyists retained leading positions and, in addition, carting racers, young masters of the speedway, and motocross racers also appeared at individual stages of championships of the world and Europe in Great Britain, Greece, Finland, and the FRG.

The technical and applied-military types of sport have now entered the new five-year plan. Together with achievements and accumulated experience, they are also bringing unsolved problems to it. Now more difficult and larger scale tasks face the DOSAAF organizations and public sports activists. The powerful economic and scientific-technical potential provides the opportunity to lift technical and applied-military sport to a qualitatively new stage. We are speaking of the planned program for a significant increase, in the next few years, in the production and delivery, to DOSAAF clubs and sections, of sports equipment, articles to complete sets, spare parts, and various property. Not only the Defense Society, its enterprises, and associations, but also many ministries and departments and their plants will participate in the accomplishment of this program. The tasks placed before us show once again the tireless concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government for the comprehensive development of physical culture and sport in the country and for the spiritual and physical improvement of the youth.

Primary attention has been devoted to mass sport and the creation of a powerful material and technical base. In the five-year plan which has begun, our industry will deliver more than 34,000 motorcycles and mopeds, more than 4,000 motor vehicles, and more than 32,500 carts for sport. Friends of the fraternal socialist countries are manufacturing up to 25,000 motorcycles for us. The production of buggies is planned. The output of engines for motor vehicles and carts, motor vehicle assemblies and units, tires, and sports equipment—coveralls, special footwear, and so forth—will be increased significantly. During this time, the DOSAAF organizations will construct a number of republic, oblast, and kray training and drill complexes which will expand the geography of our sport and will create good conditions for lessons on it and for military-technical instruction and the training of technical specialists. It is also important to strengthen the DOSTSh [DOSAAF sports and technical schools for children and youth] base and to open new schools together with the trade unions.

In short, we have much to do. But we cannot forget about the efficient use of what has already been created. At one time, excellent motorcycle driving grounds were constructed in Cherkessk and several other cities. But unfortunately, local DOSAAF organizations lost sight of them and almost no competitions are conducted there. Now it is important to think about how to raise the efficiency of each structure which already exists and how to use future structures more effectively. They should become the main base for the development of technical sports in oblasts, krays, and republics. The creation of schools of higher skill on their base where sportsmen would be trained for combined teams of republics and the country appears promising.

We will not achieve the progress which has been planned if we do not care for each motor vehicle and each motorcycle and engine. Meanwhile, there are frequent cases where equipment which is intended for sport is used for other purposes or is entrusted to inexperienced, untrained people. It is clear to everyone that it is operated, as is customarily said, under extreme conditions; however, it can serve faithfully if respect is inculcated in the newcomer in each club and in each section, if he is shown an example of a careful attitude toward the motor vehicle, cart, and motorcycle, and if he is taught to feel their capabilities. Now, the fact remains that the requirements for the acquisition of equipment are great while at times it gathers dust in the sports collectives as it awaits repair.

This, so to say, is the technical reserve for increasing the mass nature of sport. For the present, there are still other unused possibilities. In our country are more than 2,500 regular technical sports clubs [STK] and 4,500 STK's with the DOSAAF primary organizations, but do they all correspond to their name in which the first word is "sports?" Many of them see their primary task in setting up cost accounting activity and have neither coaches nor sections. A similar situation also exists in a number of DOSAAF training organizations although each of them is required to have a sports club and to be engaged in sports. This impoverishes their work and hampers the use of the tremendous magnetic force of technical sport in improving the training and indoctrinational process. But you see, a great number of examples can be presented where STK's not only develop sport actively, but also step forth in the role of organizers of the biggest all-union and international competitions. Is it necessary to state that this raises the authority of the clubs and training organizations, makes their life more full-blooded, helps in knocking together a strong group of public activists, and contributes to everything without which sport cannot move forward? In the final analysis, it is brilliant and convincing propagandizing of the Defense Society's activity.

The DOSAAF organizations are greatly indebted to rural sports. The modern village is a highly mechanized establishment with a tremendous army of technical specialists; a large number of privately-owned motor vehicles and motorcycles are concentrated here. In short, an excellent base for the development of technical and applied military types of sport which, in turn, help to satisfy the requirements of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the training of cadres of machine operators. It is not by chance that the leaders of the "Novopavlovskiy" sovkhoz in Stavropol'skiy kray, the "Adazhi" kolkhoz and the "Kandava" sovkhoz-technical school in Latvia, and of many other farms value their technical sports sections. In "Kandava," where they train electricians, mechanics, and land improvement personnel sections of motorcyclists, motor vehicle operators, and cart drivers as well as of marksmanship and radio sport have been operating actively for 10 years already. A good material and technical base has been created here by their own efforts and they conduct their own sports festivals, competitions, and motor-vehicle races. The carting section alone trained six masters of sport recently, three of whom were included in the country's combined team.

Technical and applied military sport is still insufficiently cultivated in motor-vehicle facilities, at enterprises, in institutions, in higher educational institutions, even in those with a technical bias, in PTU's [vocational and technical school], and at places of residence. The attraction of children and youths to sport, especially to its modelling types, should become a subject of special concern. It is difficult to overestimate their significance for hundreds of thousands of youths whom they help not only to take up an interesting matter, but also to select a specialty, become a designer with high qualifications and, of course, to achieve sports successes. The mass output of micromotors and motorcycle motors of the 50 and 125 cubic centimeter classes which is planned in the present five-year plan is creating favorable conditions for the organization of a broad network of sections and study groups in which schoolchildren and pupils of the PTU's could become accustomed to equipment and construct carts and automobile, aircraft, and ship models with their own efforts.

DOSAAF technical sports schools for children and youths and those of the trade unions are called upon to play a large role in attracting the youth to lessons in technical and applied military types of sport. There are now more than 100 of them, and tens of thousands of boys and girls are being trained in them. Each year, talented youth comes to the combined teams from the DYuSTSh's. Many highly qualified sportsmen have been taught in the Chelyabinsk DYuSTSh for motor vehicle sport, in the Kishinev DYuSTSh—for radio sport, and in the Kiev DYuSTSh—for underwater sport.

Finally, large possibilities for the development of mass technical sport are contained in the joint activity of the DOSAAF organizations and amateur motor vehicle societies. Well thought out very simple competitions which would include a check of driving skill, elements of tourism, and various contests are capable of attracting millions of motor-vehicle and motorcycle owners—that virtually inexhaustible reserve of our motor sport. The specific connection of competitions with indoctrination in the broadest meaning is also seen here.

It should be said that sport and political-indoctrinational work are indivisible. The conduct of competitions in honor of important dates in the life of our country and of heroes of the war and labor helps to bring up the sportsmen and numerous spectators in the heroic traditions of the Soviet people. In the future, too, it is

necessary to improve this important work and propagate the experience of the best organizations.

A significant role in the development of technical and applied military types of sport belongs to the sports community--the federations. Much that is useful is being done by the federations for motor vehicle and motorcycle sport of the USSR. Other all-union federations are also conducting important work. In recent years, prominent specialists and party and Soviet leaders came to the leadership of them and to membership in them, having a favorable effect on the activity of the federations and on the development of technical and applied military types of sport. Mass participation grew, more public sports cadres began to be trained, and the training of sportsmen and political-indoctrinational work with them was improved. Life confirms that successes of technical and applied military sport as a whole depend to a great extent on the community and the enthusiasts. Improvement of joint work is the guarantee of new achievements.

Such, in a general way, is the edifice of mass sport where all of us who are responsible for its fate are to work. Well, and what awaits the peak of this edifice--highly-rated sportsmen, combined teams, our leading echelon, so to speak? Here, the main problem is a shortage of competition-capable equipment. Because of this the skill of the racers is growing more slowly than would be liked, and this is also finding expression in a number of their performances in the international arena. Our industry is greatly indebted to technical sport. It is paradoxical, but a fact: sometimes motor vehicle drivers who do not have a technical base and prepare their vehicles under virtually primitive conditions participate more stably and successfully than their comrades from the motor vehicle plants. It has now been decided to work out and create new unique Soviet motorcycles, engines and other equipment, tires, and spare parts. Future achievements of our sportsmen depend on this.

But it is not only a matter of equipment. In a number of types of sport, we still have poor competitions for the right to join the country's combined team and we have a shortage of qualified coaches who are capable of using the latest achievements of science and leading methodology in their work. This is why these problems must find the most effective solution in the new five-year plan.

This article has touched on only some of the aspects of the great and many-faceted work which faces the DOSAAF collectives and sports activists in the five-year plan which has begun. Considerable organizational efforts, close cooperation with party, trade union, and Komsomol organs and many ministries and departments, and the attraction of public activists and local federations are required for technical and applied military sport, for whose development a broad and varied program has been planned, to attain the new heights which meet contemporary requirements and capabilities.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

DOSAAF TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN UZBEKISTAN: TASKS, RESULTS

Moscow ZA RULEM in Russian No 4, Apr 81 p 5

[Article by Maj Gen A. Khodzhibayev, chairman, DOSAAF Central Committee, Uzbekistan: "Plus Enthusiasm"]

[Text] When Konstantin Konstantinovich Slivitskiy, a former combat pilot and resident of the city of Sergeli, proposed organizing systematic lessons in military-technical types of sport for the city's school children, not many believed in success. How, where, with whose forces? And really, is it worth it in general? However, neither the doubts of the sceptics nor real difficulties disturbed the enthusiasts. Slivitskiy achieved his goal despite the fact that much effort had to be applied, and when it was pretty well spent, it had to be preserved. It was learned that with the desire, everything can be built if its cost is well thought out and if it serves a great goal. The local organs of authority earmarked the premises and we helped to acquire textbooks and necessary equipment and teachers who willingly offered their services on a voluntary basis. And now, in the satellite city of Sergeli near Tashkent hundreds of boys and girls are enthusiastically engaged in model building, automobile and motor sport, radio engineering, and parachute sport. The veteran's initiative received ardent support. The technical sports club here is now considered to be one of the best in Uzbekistan.

And here is one more example, In the city of Chinaz, at the construction materials and structural elements combine the DOSAAFites conceived of making go-carting a sport for the youth of the enterprise and the children of its personnel. The public and the management of the combine readily supported the suggestion. Not everything came easily and quickly, but it was not necessary to overcome difficulties which were too great. The republic's DOSAAF Central Committee was concerned that the required number of carts were delivered to Chinaz and helped in designing the cart driving area, while the personnel of the combine transformed the plan into reality in a rather short time with their own forces. The cart driving ground in Chinaz meets the strictest standards; oblast and republic competitions are conducted here regularly and more than 30 young sportsmen are constantly engaged in groups of carting enthusiasts. The matter is developing; the management and public organizations are thinking about organizing competitions on an even larger scale and, for this purpose, are envisioning the construction of a hotel and expanding the fleet of sports machines. By the way, according to the words of the combine director, V. Garayev, the young personnel has been reduced noticeably with the creation of the cart driving ground at the enterprise. In our opinion, the fact is completely explainable: the attraction of the youth to equipment and sport is tremendous and one does not take up carting independently: machines,

specially equipped grounds, and coaches are necessary. And the personnel of the combine treasure highly the opportunities which are offered them.

There are more than enough examples of the community's active participation in the republic's DOSAAF activity. It is namely this which determines all the most significant successes of mass-defense work which were attained in Uzbekistan during the years of the last five-year plan. In truth, this is how it should be if we proceed from the public nature of our defense organization.

In the motor vehicle schools, technical sports clubs, and study groups as well as in the courses DOSAAF personnel are working hand in hand with numerous volunteer assistants. We consider this collaboration to be one of the decisive features in our activity. Although, of course, not the only one. As the country's economic potential grows, DOSAAF's material and technical base grows and strengthens, and the lofty goals and aspirations of our entire socialist society give its activity a noble meaning and national and state significance.

More than 2.5 million people are regularly engaged in military-technical types of sport in our republic, including about a million and a half school children. During the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, more than 1.5 million rated sportsmen were trained, which is 337,000 more than during the preceding five-year plan. Our alumni took an active part in the competitions of the 7th Summer Sports Festival of the Peoples of the USSR—within the framework of the Sports Festival 270,000 various competitions were conducted in the cities and rural areas of Uzbekistan in which 7 million people went out to the start line. According to the results of the mass competitions of the 7th Summer Sports Festival, our republic DOSAAF organization occupied fifth place in the country, and for level of training of rated sportsmen we won first place and the challenge cup of the Ministry of Defense.

I intentionally began with sports work because to a great extent it characterizes the popularity of all the activity of the Defense Society, its people, and its activists. Very often, young people are attracted to DOSAAF by sports just as by interest in equipment. And we, of course, try to satisfy this attraction, this interest.

The most important task of DOSAAF was and remains the training of specialists for the army and the national economy, and the most mass profession among these personnel is that of driver. A network of motor vehicle and technical schools has now been developed in the republic and about 140 technical sports clubs are operating. The majority of these have modern textbooks, the necessary technical equipment, and qualified teachers. There is not one school which would not have a vehicle driving ground. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan more than 450,000 drivers were trained for the republic's national economy in the DOSAAF training system, including 75,000 for the village.

We should especially tell about the participation of the DOSAAF organizations in training rural machine operators. In essence, this work was initiated only at the beginning of the last five-year plan. In 1976, for example, in our training system the specialty of combine operator was received by only 72 people, and of tractor driver—by 57 people.

The new tasks which the field workers of Uzbekistan accomplished in the 10th Five-Year Plan and the necessity for a sharp improvement in farming style and a significant rise in the production of agricultural produce and, first of all, of cotton obliged us to become engaged in the training of rural machine operators on a larger scale. And again, the first to respond to our call were enthusiasts—those who think first about the purpose of their work and only later about the difficulties or inconveniences connected with it. In many cases, teachers and masters travelled out directly to the localities, set up classrooms in vans, and used tractors and cotton-harvesting combines of the kolkhoz' and sovkhoz' operating fleet as training equipment. A certain shift for the better occurred as early as 1977 when more than 1,000 combine operators and about 700 tractor drivers were trained. And in 1979, the number of trained specialists in these professions was respectively 3,400 and 2,500.

And when, last autumn, Uzbekistan reported on the record cotton harvest—six million tons!—the personnel of the motor vehicle schools and technical sports clubs of DOSAAF took credit for this success with complete right and a fully proper sense of satisfaction. We can mention many names of leading people of the DOSAAF training organizations who applied their efforts, knowledge, and ability to the training of drivers and machine operators. Among them, for example, are the teacher of the Uychinskiy STK [technical sports club] (Namanganskaya oblast) Yakub Akhmedov, the instructor of the Samarkand combined technical school, Rustam Tatlov, and other teachers who, during their work, trained almost 1,000 qualified drivers each.

In giving the achievements their due, of course, we all realize how much still remains to be done, in which regard, as soon as possible. "The basic directions in the economic and social development of the USSR for the years 1981-1985 and the period out to 1990" approved by the 26th CPSU Congress and its basic decisions oblige each of us to do much. The republic's DOSAAF Central Committee and the local organizations have outlined a clear program of action for the further development of mass defense work and assistance for the national economy of Uzbekistan in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

I will dwell only on some of the problems which correspond to the article's subject. Despite the efforts of past years, in the republic we nevertheless feel a shortage of qualified rural machine operators. Consequently, the work which has begun requires not simply continuation, but a significant qualitative rise. The basic preconditions for the matter's success have been created, and the difficulties are fully surmountable. We are applying maximum efforts to expand DOSAAF's participation in the universal training of machine operators as early as this year and we are achieving an improvement in the quality of driver training for the national economy.

Thus far, we still are not completely satisfying the requirements of the owners of private transportation in obtaining drivers' licenses. We are undertaking measures to expand the training network—primarily by organizing new technical sports clubs.

Sometimes, the normal process of training category "C" drivers is disrupted due to unforeseen circumstances. Thus, in the second half of last year our training organizations began to experience serious difficulties with respect to fuels and lubricants. They were especially felt in the rural areas to which gasoline Mark "93" was virtually undelivered. Perhaps, with consideration of this and in the interests

of rural motor vehicle drivers--the overwhelming majority of whom are graduates of DOSAAF schools and courses--it would be correct to equip some of the "Zhiguli" vehicles intended for operation in the village with engines which are intended for gasoline with a lower octane rating and to increase the output of the rural version of the "Moskvich" vehicles.

A shortage of training equipment has become an acute problem in training professional drivers for the national economy. We obtain motor vehicles from different ends of the country and, as a rule, not fully equipped. For the sake of fairness, it should be said that the fault does not lie with the suppliers alone. Many assemblies and parts disappear after loading the vehicles on railroad flatcars. The press has called attention many times to the necessity to improve the protection of cargoes en route but, unfortunately, thus far no appreciable changes can be seen. And here is what happens: at times, one serviceable vehicle can be assembled with difficulty from two or three of them.

I should also like to share some observations on the organization of sports competitions. Today Uzbekistan has a substantial material and technical base which permits conducting competitions in motor types of sport of any class. Rather broad development was received in the republic by road races, rallies, cross-country races in buggies, carting, and all-around combined motor vehicle tournaments. However, the tradition has already been formed where the basic competitions in these types of motor-vehicle and motor sport are conducted primarily in the western regions of the country. Here, a role is played by weighty reasons connected with distances and expenses to transport the equipment and others. But, most likely, this does not exclude the organization of large-scale competitions in our region, either. Unquestionably, the propagandizing of these types of sport will contribute greatly to their development in the Central Asian republics.

Intensification of production and the maximum increase in the effectiveness of any matter which we undertake--this is the slogan put forth by the Soviet communists at their 26th Congress. The personnel of Uzbekistan's DOSAAF and the broad activists of the Defense Society are filled with the resolve and enthusiasm to accomplish the Congress' historic decisions in a worthy manner.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

DOSAAF PUBLICITY CONTEST RULES

Moscow ZA RULEM in Russian No 4, Apr 81 p 10

[Article: "DOSAAF in the New Five-Year Plan: ZA RULEM Contest"]

[Text] The 11th Five-Year Plan whose program was defined by the 26th Congress of our party is a new and important stage in the creation of the material and technical base for communism. the development of social relations, and the molding of the new man. In the 1980's the CPSU will consistently continue to implement its economic strategy, the highest goal of which is a steady rise in the material and cultural standard of living of the people and the creation of the best conditions for the development of the personality.

In the five-year plan which has begun, important tasks are facing our multimillion-member Defense Society--DOSAAF USSR, which is called upon to strengthen the economic and defensive might of the country in every possible way by its activity, to contribute actively to the further rallying of the workers around the Leninist party, and to bring them up in a spirit of Soviet patriotism.

In thinking about how better to reflect on the pages of ZA RULEM the DOSAAF five-year plan, the Defense Society's contribution to the spread of military and technical knowledge, the training of specialists and driver cadres for the Armed Forces and the national economy, and the development of technical types of sport, the editors decided to conduct two contests:

--a literary contest for the best essay, story, report, or correspondence;

--a photo contest for the best photograph, photo essay, or photo report.

The basic theme is designated in the title: DOSAAF--in the New Five-Year Plan. Two directions are distinguished in this theme. One--to represent clearly and convincingly the life, work, training-indoctrinational process, and experience of entire collectives and individual people--teachers, masters, and activists of motor vehicle and technical schools, technical sports clubs, committees, and primary organizations as well as the activity of DOSAAF industrial enterprises, sports sections, federations, and sportsmen; also to disclose the forms of military-patriotic work--motor vehicle races to the places of combat and labor glory, interesting meetings with drivers who are war veterans, and so forth. The second direction is a story about the everyday life of army vehicle drivers--about how graduates of DOSAAF schools and clubs are accomplishing their military duty by driving a motor vehicle, armored

personnel carrier, prime mover, or other equipment, and how, in passing through the school of bravery and skill in the Armed Forces, they are working behind the wheel of a vehicle.

We invite writers, journalists, and photo correspondents of newspapers and journals, photography amateurs, and activists of DOSAAF—vehicle drivers and motorcyclists—to participate in the contests....

We will not limit strictly either the selection of the subject or the framework of the genre. It is important that the materials sent in for the contest be topical, bright, and bear the ideas of Soviet patriotism and loyalty to revolutionary traditions of the people and their Armed Forces.

The size of the manuscripts is ten pages typed double spaced.

Photo materials—individual photographs (photo essays—up to five photos) on white glossy paper 18x24 in size, color prints of the same size, and slides on wide and narrow film, and the signatures must show.

It is desirable to know brief information about the author—place and type of work, age, and so forth. You must indicate your mailing address (with the six-figure zip code) and complete last name, first name, and patronymic.

The following prizes have been established for the winners.

For an essay, story, report, or correspondence:

- one first prize—250 rubles;
- three second prizes—200 rubles each;
- three third prizes—100 rubles each;

For photographic materials:

- one first prize—200 rubles;
- two second prizes—100 rubles each;
- three third prizes—50 rubles each.

In addition to the prizes named, the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR established its own incentive for a literary essay based on experience in military-patriotic work in a motor-vehicle (technical) school.

The best works will be published on the journal's pages.

Works sent in to the contest are not edited or returned.

The period for sending in materials—until 1 November 1981 (determined from the postmark).

Send packages with manuscripts and photographs addressed to the editors of ZA RULEM: 103092, Moscow, K-92, Sretenka, 26/1, with the note "For the contest."

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

DOSAAF LOTTERY: USE OF PROCEEDS DESCRIBED

Moscow ZA RULEM in Russian No 4, Apr 81 p 10

[Article: "Get Your Tickets for the DOSAAF Lottery!"]

[Text] On 4 July, the drawing of the winners in the first issue of the DOSAAF USSR lottery of 1981 will take place in Saratov.

In the drawing there will be 7,680,000 prizes worth a total sum of 20 million rubles including 74,560 merchandize prizes and 7,605,440 cash prizes. Among the merchandize prizes—640 light vehicles, 1,920 motorcycles, 21,600 tape recorders, electrophones, and radio receivers, 4,800 cameras, 11,200 watches of various brands, sports clothes, tourist accessories, electric samovars, rugs, and so forth.

Using the funds which are obtained from the lottery, the Defense Society will expand and improve the training and sports base—it will build buildings for technical training, vehicle driving grounds, stadiums, and tracks and will acquire training and sports equipment, which will provide the capability to train many thousands of specialists of the mass technical professions for the army and the national economy and attract the youth to sports.

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